

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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PRAVDA REVIEW NOTES ARMS RACE, BEIJING TRIAL

LD031121 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 80 p 4

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov "International Review"]

[Text] Constructive Policy

Last week saw the end of the fall, which was a busy season for our motherland in the foreign policy field also. Over the fall months the Soviet Union was visited by the leaders of Syria, Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Finland and Mozambique. Moscow was then the venue for a whole series of summit talks. The constructive nature of the USSR's foreign policy activity was graphically shown during these visits, as it was at the Crimean meetings between the leaders of the socialist community's fraternal parties and states.

The peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, which submitted for UN consideration a number of specific proposals regarding urgent measures to lessen the danger of war, this week received broad support from the international community. In particular, resolutions adopted by the General Assembly First Committee contain a call for states to refrain from actions leading to the expansion of existing military groupings; a call for armed forces not to be expanded from an agreed date and for conventional arms not to be increased, as a first step toward their subsequent reduction; and a call for the nuclear powers to solemnly declare that they will not use nuclear weapons against states that do not possess them or have them on their territory. A number of the constructive ideas put forward by the Soviet Union have also been reflected in the document on the world community's main aims and tasks in the eighties, which have been proclaimed the second decade of disarmament.

The Soviet Union proceeds from the premise that in the current more complex international situation it is extremely important not to relax but, on the contrary, to step up efforts to remove the threat of war. In this field the USSR acts in a single formation with the fraternal countries. Their close collaboration and political, economic and military cooperation augment the socialist community's might and strengthen its positive influence on the course of world events.

Mongolian Foreign Minister M. Dugersuren visited Moscow this week. A treaty on the status [rezhim] of the Soviet-Mongolian state border and cooperation and mutual assistance on border questions was signed during his visit. The USSR and Mongolian foreign ministers discussed the next tasks in bilateral relations and exchanged opinions regarding topical international problems, including the situation in Asia.

Our world's political climate depends to a great extent on the state of Soviet-American relations. That is why last week's conversation between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Senator C. Percy, the prominent U.S. politician, has promoted such widespread international reaction. Foreign mass media have assessed this meeting as the first contact between the Soviet leadership and a representative of the new American administration.

The New York TIMES notes the importance of L.I. Brezhnev's statement that the Soviet Union remains an advocate of strengthening and developing relations with the United States on a long-term basis and that, given the mutual desire, these relations can be improved. The Washington POST Draws attention to the Soviet leader's remark that it is important not to create a standstill [zastoy] in efforts to limit strategic armaments on a mutual basis, since success in this work is the core of all international security.

Positively assessing the readiness expressed by the Soviet Union to pursue matters with the United States constructively and with mutual regard for one another's legitimate interests, foreign commentators note that L.I. Brezhnev stressed the futility of attempts to secure military superiority over the USSR and reiterated that the only reliable way to develop Soviet-American relations is to observe the principle of equality and identical security.

Without a Common Denominator

"The Atlantic Ocean has become wider and deeper" is a metaphor that is often used now by journalists in both the old and the new worlds to refer to divergences in views between the United States and its allies. Should West Europe (and Japan) pay for Washington's new strategic military doctrine and its return to imperial ambitions and the role of world policeman? Should the allies fill the gaps created because the Pentagon is moving its shock forces to the Persian Gulf?

It is essentially these issues that have been the heart of the commentaries devoted to FRG Chancellor Schmidt's trip to the United States, the government statement he issued in the Bundestag shortly after his return from Washington, and also the meeting of Common Market countries' leaders to be held on 1 and 2 December in Luxembourg.

Perhaps the tactics of sabotage adopted by the American delegation in Madrid, trying to distract the discussion from its main tasks, are associated with similar questions. "The U.S. Government," the New York TIMES reported, "is skeptical about the idea of convening a conference on military detente in Europe, believing that it could weaken still further Western Europe's desire to increase military expenditure." That is expressed clearly enough. And that one sentence nullifies all the propaganda blather to the effect that talks about confidence-building measures and military detente are allegedly hindered by some kind of "violations" of the Final Act of the all-European conference by the Soviet Union.

The Washington "hawks" have long been trying to involve the U.S. allies in an impossible venture: to destroy the established equilibrium of forces in the hope of obtaining military superiority over the Soviet Union. At NATO's May session in 1978, as is known, they succeeded in foisting on all the bloc members a commitment to increase military budgets by 3 percent annually. This was seen as the material basis for a long-term military program, in which one item was the plan to deploy new American medium-range missiles in Western Europe.

The Europeans were persuaded that only from a position of strength is it possible to reach agreement with the Soviet Union on limiting the arms race. They were also assured that major new orders for the weapons manufacturers will help solve unemployment and bring industrial production out of the protracted recession. It is 2.5 years since that time. Those years have demonstrated clearly that stepping up the arms race has by no means improved the West's economy but, on the contrary, has exacerbated its ills. Britain, which spends a more significant proportion of its GNP on military needs than its West European NATO partners, also has the highest number of unemployed since the thirties: 2,163,000 people. The FRG, which ranks second after the United States among the bloc's members in terms of the absolute scale of military spending, has a rapidly growing state debt.

Against the background of intensifying economic disorders West European capitals have started talking about how to slow down the rate of increase in military appropriations. In his first interview after his reelection Chancellor Schmidt voiced the thought that the reduction in the economic growth rate in Western Europe calls for "another look at NATO's demand for an annual 3-percent increase in military expenditure." Denmark refused to fulfill this commitment even earlier. Citing the grave economic situation, Belgium and the Netherlands will also barely carry out the planned increase.

The allies' unwillingness to cough up has aroused anger across the ocean. And not only because the Pentagon is talking about increasing the U.S. military budget by 7 percent. In the opinion of Britain's THE GUARDIAN, Washington associates attempt to avoid increasing military expenditure with the reluctance of certain states to have the new American missiles deployed on their territory, and also with the growing movement against nuclear weapons in Western Europe.

This conclusion, frankly, is not without foundation. Before the December 1979 NATO session the United States assured the allies that their consent to the deployment of American medium-range missiles in Western Europe would facilitate ratification of the SALT II treaty and thereby open the way to a SALT III treaty and a reduction in the level of military confrontation on the European Continent. [paragraph continues]

But instead of the promised ratification, Presidential Directive 59 appeared on the scene. The West European public was able to draw from that document the hardly reassuring conclusion that the American doctrine of "limited nuclear war" envisages, in particular, confining such a conflict within Europe, where the American medium-range missiles would play the part of a kind of lightning conductor. "Defending the United States at the cost of reducing Europe to ashes" is now, Italian Senator Nino Pasti expressed, the essence of Directive 59.

As is known, as yet only Britain has assigned specific sectors of its territory for the deployment of American cruise missiles. The FRG is in no hurry to follow its example. Belgium and the Netherlands have not even taken an official decision on this. Italy has recently become the target of pressure from across the ocean. It is in this context that the recent visit to Rome by a guest from London--Prime Minister Thatcher--must be assessed. Her calls to raise the level of cooperation between Western Europe and the United States to new heights were assessed by the public as attempts to "push" Italy in the direction required by the Pentagon.

In a word, it has proved a difficult matter to implement the NATO decisions adopted in May 1978 and December 1979. U.S. imperialist circles would like to make the NATO partners accomplices in the senseless pursuit of military superiority. But life shows that this prospect offers Western Europe neither security nor economic benefits.

Trial in Beijing

The trial of the "Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary groupings" continues in the Chinese capital. It has prompted many commentaries in the world press. With all their differences they agree on one thing: Irrespective of the organizer's intention, this is basically a trial of Mao and Maoism. This notion is expressed by Britain's THE FINANCIAL TIMES, for example, in an article entitled "The Empty Chair in Beijing." The paper notes that a whole era in China's political life is on trial--an era when the country was led to the brink of civil war; that the court will be passing sentence on the "great proletarian Cultural Revolution" devised and implemented by Mao Zedong in order, in particular, to get rid of his political opponents.

A paradox of history is that the present trial has an essentially similar role. Indeed, it is scarcely the finale or even an intermediate result of the internecine strife in the present Chinese elite. One of the groupings in it--those who suffered during the Cultural Revolution Deng Xiaoping, (Hu Yaobang)--organized this trial not to see justice done but to improve their own positions in the power struggle on the eve of the 12th CCP Congress. Their covert aim is to discredit those who (like Hua Guofeng) rose on the wave of the Cultural Revolution and also to crowd out those who safely survived the troubled times and (like, for example, Ye Jianying) have no wish to give way to the advocates of the renewal of the leadership."

Having established the ins and outs of the trial, it is easier to understand why it took so long to prepare and why the start was postponed so many times. The first question that occurs to anyone who reads the charge is: Why did the trial of the "ten" begin late as the end of 1980, when the Lin Biao grouping was eliminated back in 1971 and the Jiang Qing grouping in 1976? In fact, the 10 prisoners are charged on a total of 48 counts, including preparing a coup d'etat, armed rebellion, and attempt on Mao Zedong's life and also groundless persecution of party and state leaders and cadre workers. Their victims number 727,420, the Chinese press reports, of whom 34,274 were "done to death" (these involve only the accused in the present trial; the total number of victims of the Cultural Revolution, as Deng Xiaoping has publicly admitted, was around 100 million).

Why was it so many years before the people who had done this were brought to trial, even after they had been exposed and removed from power? Beijing propaganda tries to attribute it to the "complexity of the historical situation and the length of the investigation due to the multiplicity and gravity of the charges."

However, there can scarcely be any doubt that the real reason for the numerous postponements was resistance from people promoted on the wave of the Cultural Revolution who still have leading posts and fear that the present trial could affect them too.

True, among the different groupings in the Chinese elite there are no significant differences of opinion on the main direction of the trial which is under way: to blame the "ten" for all the outrages and catastrophic consequences of the Cultural Revolution and thus move Mao Zedong himself out of the line of fire and preserve Maoism as the regime's official ideology. It is characteristic that, whereas Lin Biao's associates are charged with specific crimes, the accusations against Jiang Qing's grouping, and particularly against her personally, are very vague. The Great Helmsman's widow is stubbornly reluctant to admit her guilt. She insists that the judges are "beating the dog while forgetting about its master." She alludes to direct instructions from Mao Zedong and... Hua Guofeng. Although the trial organizers would appear not to be interested in casting aspersions on the first of these names, the discrediting of the second is, perhaps, a covert aim of their scenario.

We are coming to the end of 1980. Among its positive and negative results one's attention is drawn to an alarming figure: In our world, where one person in three is still not provided with medical aid, one in five can neither read nor write and one in seven goes hungry, more than \$500 billion will be swallowed up this year by the insatiable arms race. This is a dangerous trend. Before it is too late mankind must halt the world's slide to the fatal brink.

As for the Soviet Union, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev recently reiterated, it advocates the preservation and deepening of detente and peaceful, equal cooperation among states. The USSR wants to set in motion all the machinery for peaceful and just settlement of international problems.

IZVESTIYA NOTES 'MUTED OPTIMISM' ON MADRID OUTCOME

LD021417 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Nov 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Special correspondents L. Kamynin and S. Kondrashov dispatch: "After a Difficult Start: At the Madrid Meeting"]

[Text] Madrid--The low, modern outlines of the Palace of Congresses are one of the quiet places along the noisy Madrid Boulevard Paseo de la Castellana. Police with submachineguns stand outside the yellow metal fence, admitting only people wearing the special ID badges. There, in the palace, the Madrid meeting of representatives of the states that took part in the CSCE is now in its third week.

The meeting began 11 November, will continue until 20 December, then, after a break, will resume work at the end of January 1981, completing it by the end of March. The meeting is long and by no means easy, just like the process started in Helsinki--which reflects all the complexity of the situation on the European Continent and the struggle between detente's supporters and its opponents, in which hopes and successes alternate with setbacks.

It will be recalled how difficult a beginning the meeting had. The 9 weeks of preparatory sessions failed to culminate in the elaboration of an agreement on the agenda and procedural questions. In the atmosphere of increasingly heavily fueled pessimistic predictions it was unclear until the very last minute whether the meeting would open. When it did begin on the appointed day, 11 November, just 15 minutes before midnight, this was regarded as a victory for commonsense and the desire for a sensible compromise and as evidence of the tenacity of European dialogue, which had managed to hold out in the face of attacks, mostly from across the ocean.

The representatives of the 35 states are now meeting mornings in plenary sessions and afternoons in three commissions or auxiliary working organs. The commissions are as follows: on questions relating to security in Europe; on cooperation in the spheres of the economy, science, technology and the environment; on cooperation in humanitarian and other spheres. [paragraph continues]

By agreement both the plenary sessions and the commission sessions are being held in camera, to better ensure that they are businesslike and, as it were, remove the feverish overlay of sensationalism.

However, there is one delegation that regards it as its duty to see to it that this overlay does not disappear. We will name it, especially as there is no secret about the matter: It is the American delegation. Occasionally the closed doors of the large hall where the plenary sessions take place open and an American spokesman excitedly rushes over to the American correspondents whiling away the time in the cafeteria. The meaning of the performance is always the same: It means Mr Bell, head of the U.S. delegation, or Kampelman, his deputy, or somebody else has delivered another hypocritical speech about persecution over "human rights" in the Soviet Union and they want to send it off immediately on its travels round the world, creating an atmosphere of confrontation around the Madrid meeting. The U.S. delegation is the largest, but most of the experts in it are experts not on security and cooperation but on questions of psychological warfare against the socialist countries. It is clearly no accident that both the delegation head and his deputy are not diplomats but lawyers, sent to Madrid to pursue verbal bullfights. Now a whole American congressional delegation has come to their assistance, and its members too are not averse to showing off before an audience and posing here in Madrid as champions of human rights. The game they are playing has little to do with questions of European security and European cooperation.

The question of the different approaches toward the Madrid meeting inevitably arises at this point.

The Soviet Union has stated its position authoritatively and precisely: It is opposed to attempts to turn the meeting into a forum for cheap propaganda and demagogic speeches; it advocates a line of reaching agreements that serve the interests of detente, security and a peaceful future for the peoples. "If a businesslike approach prevails at the Madrid meeting," L.I. Brezhnev said, "it can be hoped that it will be possible to materially discuss and adopt there important decisions that, in particular, clear the way for convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe." It is this approach, reflecting as it does the seriousness of the Soviet Union's attitude toward the detente process and the Final Act, that guides the Soviet delegation in Madrid. A similar approach is also shared by the other socialist community countries. Their joint stance of reasonableness and restraint and their refusal to accept the kind of invitation to a politicopsychological verbal confrontation which the Americans are foisting on the meeting participants helped to open the meeting itself and are now helping to channel its proceedings in a businesslike and constructive direction.

The American approach has been--and remains--different, although, after coming up against tacit disapproval even from some of their West European allies, the Americans have been forced in the last few days to temper their outbursts, moderate their tone and be more generous in producing assurances of their desire for constructive results. "Is the Final Act to remain an effective instrument for the West's foreign policy, or will it simply become the final word on postwar borders in Europe" was the dilemma posed by the Washington POST on the eve of the Madrid meeting. It is a complex and dangerous dilemma from the viewpoint of European security. But, alas, many of Washington's actions force you to assume that Washington is concerned not so much with considerations of stability and peace in Europe as with the desire to acquire a dual-purpose "effective instrument" and to use it to interfere in the socialist countries' internal affairs and to sow the seeds of suspicion and discord between West and East Europe. And this approach has been fully revealed in the behavior of the American delegation here.

In a kind of way the Madrid meeting reflects the complex picture of the international situation today. As is well known, the psychosis of preparations for war is raging across the ocean. Detente's American opponents would like to transfer the psychosis to Europe also. On the one hand, the "Soviet military threat" is being used to scare West Europeans, and on the other, what is being used is the "insidious intrigues of Moscow," which, so the argument runs, is doing its utmost to "split" West Europe from America. But in actual fact it is not Moscow but differing assessments of the situation that are causing the existing divergences and disagreements--which have deepened lately--between the United States and its European partners.

After all, people in West Europe take a more sober and tranquil view of things and, above all, value the detente process more highly. Essentially the Americans, including here at the Madrid Palace of Congresses, want to suggest to Europeans by means of intimidation that they, (the Americans), have a better knowledge of the situation on the old continent, but the Europeans are rejecting this inflated claim.

A few days ago the Madrid paper EL PAIS, in an editorial headlined "Time and the Madrid Meeting," admitted that "Carter's theses" had not had things their own way. Time is indeed making definite amendments to the Madrid forums's work.

When you talk with the meeting participants and compare their remarks you do, of course, see that the West European delegations bow both to the "Afghan issue," in its American interpretation, and to the anti-Soviet "human rights" arguments. But their tone is calmer and they are certainly not about to bury detente, emphasizing that political relations in today's Europe are different from those of cold war times and that people in today's Europe have a great stake in cooperation and long-term relations. This idea is stressed by many delegates. And it is confirmed by practice. The West Europeans have a more responsible attitude toward their common home than their transatlantic mentors have. West Europe is expanding economic ties with the East, refusing to follow the lead of the Americans, who reduced those ties, and is actively advocating strategic arms limitation.

It can be said that interest in the success of the Madrid meeting is now shared by most of its participants. After a difficult start they are feeling muted optimism about its proceedings and ultimate outcome.

KAMYNIN HITS U.S., UK STANCES AT CSCE PARLEY

LD021015 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Nov 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent L. Kamynin dispatch: "At the Madrid Meeting"]

[Text] Madrid--The Madrid meeting of representatives of the All-European conference participants continues its work. In closed plenary sessions discussion is in progress on questions of the Final Act's second section--on cooperation in the economic, scientific, technical and environmental spheres.

As has become known, the representatives of the Soviet Union and other countries noted in their speeches that in the years since Helsinki much has been done to implement the recommendations contained in that section of the Final Act. The volume of trade has grown, the structure of reciprocal commodity turnover has improved and new forms of economic cooperation have been developed. However, attempts have been noted by certain Western forces, primarily those of the United States, to obstruct this process.

Having solemnly declared its adherence to the Final Act, the U.S. administration has, since 1976, systematically taken measures aimed at restricting trade and scientific and technical cooperation with the Soviet Union. Implementing the notorious principle of "linking" trade and political questions, the U.S. authorities have used all manner of farfetched pretexts to hinder the U.S. side's honoring of previously adopted commitments in the sphere of trade and scientific and technical cooperation, restricted the entry of Soviet scientists and specialists into the United States, unilaterally curtailed the list of previously agreed subjects for joint research and frustrated the implementation of other measures.

The U.S. representative tried to justify this line. It is being pointed out here that whenever the U.S. delegate comes to the stand, the air vibrates with declarations which are sharply at variance with the tasks of the struggle to strengthen security in Europe and to develop and deepen cooperation among the continent's countries. His speeches--and he does not hide this in his interviews with journalists--contain the lot: the boring myth of the "Soviet threat," the artificially inflated "Afghan question" and the crocodile tears "in defense" of human rights in other countries. [paragraph continues]

There is only one thing lacking--the desire to contribute to the implementation of the Final Act's provisions and further the cause of peace and security on the European Continent. As journalist circles point out, the UK delegation is probably the only one to utilize the Madrid forum for cheap propaganda and demagogic speeches with equal fervor.

By all accounts, this risky course is failing to find unconditional support from a number of Western countries. The speeches of the Finnish and Swedish representatives, who expounded their views on the development of business ties between states, were couched in a constructive spirit.

LAPIN COMMENTS ON UN PALESTINIAN DEBATE

LD021832 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] With the UN General Assembly now debating the Palestinian problem our observer Valentin Lapin makes these remarks:

The Palestinian question has been discussed in the United Nations on many occasions and each time most countries declared loud and clear that there can be no peace in the Middle East as long as Israel continues to occupy Arab lands and the Palestinian people are deprived of the right to independence. Experience has confirmed the correctness of that view.

What have the separate Camp David agreements helped to achieve, agreements that deny the Palestinians freedom, homeland and the very right to existence as a nation? As a (?prime) result they have encouraged Israel to annex eastern Jerusalem, to speed up the colonization of Palestinian land and to step up aggression against Lebanon. Furthermore, they resulted in a military-political alliance between the United States, Israel and Egypt designed to help America enforce its domination in the Middle East and southwest Asia. That's why Washington has been supplying mountains of arms to Israel and also to the As-Sadat regime and that's why Washington has been building a network of military bases and massing the biggest ever naval armada in the Indian Ocean.

The Arabs have rejected the Camp David deal. To save the agreements the United States has proceeded to try and split the Arab world so as to neutralize the opponents. The methods range from dangerous intrigues and military machinations around the Iran-Iraq conflict to a provocative campaign against Syria.

Acting behind the smokescreen of local fratricidal wars the United States and Israel seek to strike at the progressive, national liberation forces in the Middle East and southwest Asia, the Palestinian resistance movement first and foremost.

American policy is pregnant with a threat of further aggravation in the Middle East. The conflict there caused by Israeli aggression is still sufficiently alive to menace the entire region and the Palestinian problem lies at the core of it. This explains why the United Nations and other international forums again and again have been calling for urgent measures toward a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East. To achieve such a settlement, however, two basic conditions must be met. First, Israel must give back to the Arabs all the lands it seized in 1967, including Eastern Jerusalem. And, second the Arab people of Palestine must be granted the right to exercise all of their national rights, including the right to independent statehood.

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CC 8

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

LIBYAN PROTEST TO UN SECURITY COUNCIL REPORTED

LDO20954 Moscow TASS in English 0729 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] New York, 2 Dec, TASS--Protest against the continuing provocative and aggressive acts, being committed by the United States against Libya, is contained in a letter of the Secretariat for Foreign Affairs of that country, which was sent to the president of the Security Council and which was distributed here as an official document.

The letter says that the American administration builds up its provocative actions against the Libyan people: It continues reconnaissance, violating Libya's territorial waters and air space, and increases the number of naval and air bases on the Egyptian soil near Libya's frontiers. Even American forces were sent to Egypt, and aggressive military exercises were held on the Egyptian territory near our frontiers. In the course of the exercises war planes and ships repeatedly violated Libya's air space and territorial waters. These unlawful and provocative actions might lead to undermining peace and stability in the region. The responsibility for this will rest with the United States.

SPOKESMAN DISCUSSES ARMS SUPPLIES TO JORDAN

LD021712 Moscow TASS in English 1639 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Washington, 2 Dec, TASS--Touching on the situation on the Syrian-Jordanian border at a press conference here, a spokesman of the U.S. State Department said that the Carter administration was planning to supply Jordan with an additional one hundred M-60 A-3 tanks and was not ruling out the supply of other military hardware to Amman. He recalled that at various times the United States had sent Jordan aircraft, artillery and other weapons. In this connection political observers note that the purpose of massive deliveries of American arms to a number of Middle East countries was to aggravate tension in this already explosive region.

Washington is paying special attention to Jordan, trying to draw that country into the fulfillment of its military strategic plans. Immediately after the conclusion of the Camp David deal the Carter administration started pressuring Amman in an attempt to draw it into this anti-Arab collusion. This pressure has been intensified lately. At the same time the United States is making a big effort to secure the creation of a federation of the West Bank of the Jordan and Jordan [as received] as a fictitious "settlement" of the Palestine problem. As is known, this approach is resolutely rejected by the Palestine Liberation Organisation and progressive forces in the Arab world coming out for the national self-determination of the Palestinians and their right to create their own independent state.

New York, 2 Dec, TASS--Lieutenant General Eitan, chief of Israel's General Staff, said that any conflict between Arab countries would only benefit Israel.

BRZEZINSKI CALLS TO 'POLISH OPPOSITION' CITED

LD021616 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Dec, TASS--It has become known here that the U.S. President's National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski and a number of other officials from the Carter administration had a meeting recently with some Polish "political scientists". During the meeting Brzezinski asked provocative questions and called, in fact, for the "Polish opposition forces" to give an armed rebuff, etc. It was stressed during the conversations that Poland and its economy entered a phase of anarchy. The participants in the conversations discussed the conditions for granting credits to Poland. One of the conditions advanced was that Poland should join the International Monetary Fund and that actual U.S. control be established over the Polish economy.

SHISHKIN SEES REAGAN RETREAT FROM HAWKISH RHETORIC

LD021555 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 29 Nov 80 p 3

[Observer Gennadiy Shishkin "International Review": "Looking Ahead to the Changing of the 'Guard' in the White House"]

[Text] The U.S. capital is busy preparing for the changing of the "guard" in the White House. On 20 January 1981 President-elect R. Reagan will officially assume the presidency and, bourgeois papers are confidently stating, "will usher in a new era" in U.S. history. It is not hard to guess what ordinary Americans expect. In answer to the question why "they so vehemently and obdurately turned their backs on Carter," the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR states: "That's enough, the electorate said. America deserves a better fate. No longer will we put up with economic stagnation in our country."

The future will show whether R. Reagan justified these hopes. At the moment all we have are promises about "getting America back on its feet." But that is exactly what J. Carter promised. "I am assuming my duties," he said then, "at the nadir of the country's worst economic slump for 40 years. According to recent statistics, over 7 million people are unable to find work. Because of the high unemployment level and idle plants the American family is losing an average of \$1,800 per annum, while the state budget deficit is increasing by billions of dollars."

That was 4 years ago. Things are even worse today. The influential journal U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT was very eloquent on this point: "The new head of state is inheriting the most cheerless economic picture in modern U.S. history. In September prices had risen 12.7 percent over a year. More than 8 million Americans are out of work. A number of leading industrial sectors--the automobile and steel industries, for example--are fighting for survival under pressure from foreign competitors."

Shunned by the electorate, Carter no longer makes any promises. The only offer he has made since his defeat was when, "standing amid the ruins of his own presidency", as NEWSWEEK puts it, "he nobly promised to cooperate to ensure the 'smoothest' transfer of power in history." But it is more than dubious whether he deserves any personal credit for this "noble" gesture. As AP reports, the "smooth" change of presidency will cost the American taxpayer a round sum of \$3 million.

Nor will Carter have to rack his brains wondering what to do next when he forfeits his post, as the millions of jobless Americans whose fate he "bemoaned" years ago have to do. As Carter himself said, he "will lead the life of an ex-president." One need only add to this the fact that the U.S. Treasury provides for this life to the tune of more than \$300,000 per annum.

At the same time, judging by reports from the United States, the Carter administration is in no hurry to clear the decks. The New York TIMES, for example, reports that "the Carter administration intends to propose for fiscal 1982 a military budget of \$200 billion." This is \$16 billion more than was projected only 8 months ago and signals a 7-percent increase in military expenditure in real terms.

This, of course, is further evidence that Washington's switch to a more aggressive and bellicose policy is by no means entirely linked to Carter's election tactics. All indications are that the section of the ruling circles which would like to return to a position-of-strength policy is increasingly gaining the upper hand in the United States at the moment. As the U.S. NEWS & WORLD report notes, many influential people in the United States "dream of restoring American military superiority." By all appearances, the outgoing White House incumbent is trying to impose on the next president as the long-term basis of the U.S. foreign policy course the following line: liquidation of the detente policy, and confrontation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

During his conversation with American Republican Senator C. Percy, L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, drew attention to the serious deterioration in Soviet-American relations, which has had a most adverse impact on the overall international situation. "Against this background," L.I. Brezhnev pointed out, "other seats of conflict have been added to the old ones, a new round of the arms race, not started by us, has been initiated and the war danger in the world has increased."

The futility of attempts to achieve military superiority over the USSR is obvious. This is demonstrated by the entire experience of recent history. It was most firmly and authoritatively stressed by L.I. Brezhnev. "The Soviet Union," he told the U.S. senator, "is not a country to be talked to on that basis. The only sure way to develop Soviet-American relations is to observe the principle of equality and identical security."

There are many signs that many sober-minded Americans are aware of the erroneous and futile nature of the path onto which the American hawks are so keen to push the country. Let us begin with the wishful thinking of the cold war troubadours who take Carter's election defeat to mean that they have the American people's "mandate." Even the bourgeois NEWSWEEK rejected these hasty conclusions: "Three-fourths of Americans eligible to vote either did not participate in the election or voted against Reagan. He was elected by only one-fourth of the electorate."

The future White House incumbent has to face this fact, and there is every sign that he is already departing from the extreme rhetoric of the election campaign which the American hawks had hoped to make their banner. They are still hoping, according to well-known commentator J. Reston, that "Reagan will stay with them and lead the country in line with their policy of the hawkish challenge they want to throw out to the Soviet Union." But the experienced and sagacious Reston meaningfully adds: "Reagan is very cautious. He is endeavoring not to associate himself with any commitments to the extreme positions even of those people he has represented in the past."

Time, of course, will tell what actually happens. As they say in America, "the proof of the pudding is in the eating." But one can see even now in Reagan's statement a clear departure intimated from the hard lines they were adopting only recently. In an interview for U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT Reagan's chief foreign policy adviser R. Allen said that "you cannot just pick up and toss into the garbage can the results of the strategic arms limitation talks."

In another interview, this time for the Washington POST, Allen said: "You cannot come to power with the intention of breaking of relations with the Soviet Union.... The Soviet Union is a great power... We stand for peaceful trade." Allen was generally approving of the detente policy, the Washington POST also says. He stressed that the Reagan administration will remain loyal to the SALT process. "Unfortunately, to a considerable extent the atmosphere surrounding Reagan's approach to SALT was determined by campaign speeches," he noted. "This does not mean that the SALT process will be totally discarded."

It is true that Washington still hopes to "revamp" the SALT II treaty in its favor. This approach is unacceptable. Stable and developing interstate relations cannot be conducted if each new American administration tried to nullify what the previous administration achieved. But the statement concerning the readiness to hold talks is undoubtedly worthy of attention. It is also appropriate to recall that the Carter administration also began by attempting to revise the Vladivostok accord reached with the Republican Ford administration, but was forced in the end to accept it [priyti k tomu zhe samomu].

As for the Soviet Union, it is more than ready--as L.I. Brezhnev stressed--to deal with the United States constructively, on the basis of consideration for one another's legitimate interests. We could easily cooperate as equal partners if the American side also demonstrated that it is prepared to do so.

BEIJING TRIAL 'TRIGGERS' 'BROADER PURGE'

LD012032 Moscow TASS in English 2024 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Beijing, 1 Dec, TASS--The trial of the "Jiang Qing and Lin Biao counterrevolutionary groups" continues here. Journalists have noted that several days ago a list was published of sixty party, state and army officials who are being brought to trial for complicity in "crimes by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing group".

The broader scope of the trial is believed to entail a series of trials by central and local courts, primarily of people who made their careers during the Cultural Revolution. The current trial of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing group is believed to trigger a broader purge in the party and state machinery and to be used as a "legal basis" for it.

Diplomatic circles here are increasingly of the opinion that the present process is designed to do away with Deng Xiaoping's opponents including those inside China's present leadership.

The Chinese press is intentionally fanning up an atmosphere of agitation around the trial. Materials on the trial are studied by enterprises and office workers on a compulsory basis. In this context the questions arise: Why did Mao Zedong confine himself to only verbal criticism of the "four" and their "crimes" revealed at the trial? If Mao trusted Deng Xiaoping, why did he remove him in 1976?

DENG XIAOPING INTERVIEW ON U.S. TIES CITED

LD021722 Moscow TASS in English 1707 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 2 Dec, TASS--TASS news analyst Mikhial Yakovlev writes:

Deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Deng Xiaoping, gave an interview to the U.S. newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Among other things, he was trying to convince the Americans of the "stability" of Beijing's line at maintaining close contacts with the United States, and to deny in this connection, as he put it, wrong views of some people in the United States to the effect that after China has become strong militarily and economically, it would no longer need "close ties" with Washington in order to counter the "Soviet challenge." He pictured the development of Chinese-U.S. relations as an imperative of the global strategy, at the same time urging the United States to strengthen its role in the Pacific Ocean and other regions of the world in order to stand up to the same notorious "Soviet threat." In other words, on the one hand, Deng Xiaoping went out of his way advertising his anti-Sovietism, on the other hand, his "sympathies" with the ruling circles of the United States.

Assuring the United States of the invariable character of China's "close bonds" with Washington and hostility toward the USSR, Chinese hegemonists are hoping for more aid from the United States and other Western countries for the "rapid modernization" of the Chinese Army and Beijing's war preparations. The assurances of this sort are also explained by Maoist tactics to "beat enemies one by one" and to "rule out the possibility of fighting on two fronts." At the present stage Beijing's strategists would like to use the United States, Japan and other countries for the struggle against the Soviet Union, however in future, when the time seems ripe, to deal a blow at them as well. The real meaning of Beijing wooing Washington was disclosed by one of the prominent members of the Chinese ruling elite, Geng Biao, who said: "Let the United States protect us from the influence of Soviet revisionism at this moment... when we see that the time is ripe, we will tell Uncle Sam: 'Go pack up your things, will you'." This is how Mao Zedong preached to his followers: "We should continue the struggle" against the United States, "to wage it by force, wresting positions from it by one by one."

To cover up his own expansionist plans, above all, with regard to the Pacific and Southeast Asian countries, Deng Xiaoping urged the United States to strengthen its role in the Pacific Ocean and other regions of the world. It is enough to recall that one of the postulates of Mao Zedong, the author of the contemporary "global strategy" of Beijing, to become convinced even more of Deng Xiaoping's pharisaism. Mao Zedong used to say: "The present-day Pacific Ocean is not all that Pacific in reality. In future, when we gain control over it, it will be possible to call it "pacific" or "in several years' time we shall by all means build a large empire and will be ready to land in Japan, the Philippines, in San Francisco." In fact, Mao Zedong did dot his "i's" and cross his "t's".

The interview of Deng Xiaoping for the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR the summary of which was recently published in RENMIN RIBAO is designed to mislead the Chinese people and at the same time to deceive those leaders in the West who, blinded by anticommunist prejudices as they are, close their eyes to the threat posed by Beijing's great-power, hegemonistic policy to their own states, to the peoples of all countries.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON USSR-JAPAN ROUNDTABLE

U.S. Sanctions Scored

LD210519 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 20 Nov, TASS--Economic cooperation between Japan and the Soviet Union is beneficial to both sides and opens broad potential opportunities, a TASS correspondent was told by Seiti Yokokawa, president of the Japanese-Soviet Trade Association. He is attending the second "roundtable" conference of representatives of the Soviet and Japanese public which is closing in Moscow today.

The Soviet Union has achieved major results in fundamental research, as its space achievements show, and Japan has a rich experience in developing applied industries, Mr Yokokawa continued. This lays the ground for international division of labour and for work based on the mutually complementary principle.

Bilateral economic cooperation did not only bring considerable profits to the USSR and Japan but also greatly contributed to the development of the two peoples' friendship and goodneighbourliness as well as to international detente. This is an example of how advantageous cooperation helps put into practice the principle of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

Mr Yokokawa said, however, that trade and economic cooperation was in a state of stagnation this year. This was caused by U.S. economic sanctions against the Soviet Union and the fact that the Japanese Government followed the lead.

The first condition to overcome the present difficulties should be the Japanese Government's renunciation of sanctions, he said. This is the unanimous opinion of the Japanese delegation to the current conference, Mr Yokokawa stressed. He said they were going to make every effort in order to get the government to take measures to restore the status quo as soon as possible. Economic sanctions against the USSR were doomed to failure sooner or later, Mr Yokokawa recalled the words of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Brezhnev from his August 29 speech in Alma-Ata that the Soviet Union was ready to develop further economic and other ties with Japan but that it depended on the Japanese side in what measure this could be achieved. The Japanese Government should respond to the appeal, Mr Yokokawa said. As the first step, according to him, Japan should renounce blind submission to the so-called U.S. sanctions policy against the USSR.

Zamyatin Press Conference

OW220207 Tokyo KYODO in English 0043 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, Nov 21, KYODO--Leonid Zamyatin, chief of the Soviet Communist Party's International Information Department, said here Friday that Japan has no legal ground for demanding the return of the four Soviet-held islands off eastern Hokkaido. Zamyatin said this in a meeting with representatives of Japanese news agencies, newspaper companies and other mass media who attended the second Japan-Soviet round-table conference which ended here Thursday. He was asked during the meeting to comment on the view that the Soviet claim that territorial issues between the two countries have already been solved is not effective enough to convince the Japanese public.

Zamyatin said in reply that Japan should take a practical approach to Japan-Soviet relations. Japan's claim to the four islands holds no legal ground and runs counter to the maintenance of good neighborly relations between the two countries, he said.

He further said that the Soviet Union hopes to conclude a good neighborly and friendship treaty with Japan to establish a "legal foundation" for relations between the two countries. Zamyatin's remark indicates that the Soviet Union still holds that the treaty be concluded as an interim measure before the conclusion of a Japan-Soviet peace treaty.

Japan and the Soviet Union agreed to put an end to the state of war existing between them in a joint declaration in 1956. But they are yet to conclude a peace treaty. Japan insists that the Soviet's return to Japan the four northern islands--Habomai, Shikotan, Kunashiri and Etorofu--which the Soviet Union seized during the final days of World War II as a precondition for the conclusion of the peace treaty.

Touching on Soviet relations with the United States, the Communist Party information spokesman said that the Soviet Union is deeply interested in promoting detente with the United States. He said detente and peace were inseparable from the policy adopted by both the Communist Party and the Supreme Soviet calling for the improvement of the people's livelihood.

On other issues, Zamyatin said the Soviet Union still sees the need of maintaining its troops in Afghanistan. He also said that the current Iraq-Iran conflict should be solved through the two Gulf nations without intervention from a third country.

BRIEFS

USSR-JAPANESE LAW SYMPOSIUM--The first-round USSR-Japanese lawyers' symposium opened at the State and Law Institute--a research organization under the USSR Academy of Sciences--in Moscow on 25 November. Leading the Soviet delegation is Kudryavtsev, director the State and Law Institute and alternate member of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The Japanese delegation, made up of 10 members, is led by Masao Fukushima, chairman of the Socialist Law Research Institute. Among subjects to be discussed at the symposium are law and peaceful coexistence and law and environmental protection. The symposium will last in Moscow until 28 November and then be continued in Tashkent, capital of the Uzbek SSR, with the SSR's lawyers joining in the discussions. [Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1400 GMT 25 Nov 80 OW]

INDIRA GANDHI COMMENTS ON UPCOMING BREZHNEV VISIT

LD022230 Moscow TASS in English 1427 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] New Delhi, 2 Dec, TASS--India is getting ready to welcome General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev.

"We welcome your president very warmly", India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said in an interview with Soviet journalists. "We think that at this juncture of this changing world it is very important to exchange views. Leonid Brezhnev's visit will give us an opportunity of knowing better the Soviet stand on many matters. The Soviet leader will be able to see what we are trying to do, what are our difficulties and what we have been able to achieve."

"We think", the prime minister stressed, "that friendship between the Soviet Union and India is one of the important factors for world peace. The friendship has been based on principles and also on the fact that the Soviet Union has helped us in moments of need--economically and morally. We think therefore that the relationship is a good one. Of course in any kind of relationship or agreement sometimes there are difficulties on both sides, especially with regards to different approaches. But apart from that, I think both nations are anxious that the friendship should be strengthened and that it should continue. Whenever I have been to the Soviet Union, I had a very warm reception from the people, and, of course, I reciprocate their affection."

Indira Gandhi said that the Soviet Union "has considerable achievement to its credit, especially in science, and what it has been able to do to raise the standards of living of its people and especially for what it has done for the children, because they are the future." "Well, I would like to send them my very best wishes," Indira Gandhi said. "The Soviet people have many successes and we wish you further successes".

NOVOYE VREMYA CITED ON BREZHNEV INDIAN VISIT

LD192220 Moscow TASS in English 1651 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 19 Nov, TASS--The Soviet weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] has expressed confidence that Soviet-Indian friendship will grow stronger and their cooperation still more fruitful as a result of Leonid Brezhnev's forthcoming visit to India. In its leading article on this visit the weekly writes that the importance of factors which have a favourable stabilizing effect on the development of events has especially increased in the present complicated international situation. Among such factors are the stable, long-established and, at the same, dynamic Soviet-Indian relations that are cemented by the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation.

The stronger the partnership between Moscow and New Delhi, the greater the confidence with which people in different parts of the world can look to the future. Therefore news of the forthcoming visit to India by Leonid Brezhnev (in the first half of December) met with a positive response from all those who are concerned about the future of mankind. During the seven years that have passed since Leonid Brezhnev's previous visit to India the peoples of the two countries have had an opportunity of seeing again and again how beneficial are their equal ties in the economic and cultural fields and, of course, in coordinating the policies of the two states, the NEW TIMES writes. This experience is all the more important since it concerns states whose actions embody two powerful political trends of our time--a great socialist power and the biggest non-aligned state.

The USSR and India have different social systems. It is no wonder therefore that their assessments of certain international problems may sometimes have different nuances. But all attempts by opponents of closer relations between the two countries to exploit these differences are in vain. The main thing is the coincidence of their principled positions, an awareness of the community of basic historical interests.

PZPR'S KANIA ADDRESSES VOIVODSHIP, AIDES

LD031127 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 80 p 4

[TASS report under the rubric "In the Fraternal Parties": "Before PZPR Central Committee Plenum"]

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 29 Nov--PAP reports that yesterday a meeting of PZPR Voivodship Committee first secretaries and chiefs of PZPR Central Committee sections was held at the PZPR Central Committee under the chairmanship of S. Kania. During the debate, the agency notes, the meeting participants pointed to the need to step up efforts to promote the consolidation of party ranks. They also emphasized the need to step up the activity of party organizations and echelons and discussed the directions of socialist renewal and the problems of restoring Leninist norms of party life.

SEVENTH PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM REPORT

LD030834 Moscow TASS in English 0831 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Dec, TASS--The Seventh Plenary meeting of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee has closed here today. The delegates to the plenum had discussed the report by the Politbureau "On the Tasks of the Party in the Struggle for the Socialist Character of the Process of Renovation of Social Life", which was delivered by First Secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee Stanislaw Kania and the report by member of the Politbureau of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee, Chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers Jozef Pinkowski "On the Economic Situation in the Country and the Tasks in That Field."

The plenum has appointed a commission for preparations for the ninth extraordinary congress under the chairmanship of First Secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee Stanislaw Kania. The congress is scheduled to be held late in the first--early in the second quarter of 1981.

The seventh plenum has also adopted a decision "Topical Tasks of the Party in the Struggle for the Socialist Character of the Process of Renovation of Social Life" and a number of other documents.

The plenum of the Central Committee has met the request about the removal from the Politbureau of Wladyslaw Kruczek, Alojzy Karkoszka, Stanislaw Kowalczyk and Andrzej Weblan, the latter has also been relieved from the duties of secretary of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee.

Mieczyslaw Moczar and Tadeusz Grabski have been elected members of the Politbureau of the party Central Committee. Tadeusz Fiszbach has been elected alternate member of the Politbureau of the party Central Committee.

Alternate member of the Politbureau of the party Central Committee Roman Ney has been elected secretary of the party Central Committee.

The closing meeting of the plenum was addressed by First Secretary of the party Central Committee Stanislaw Kania.

VARIATION TO KANIA, CHNOUPEK 28 NOV MEETING

A comparison of the item entitled "Kania Receives CSSR Foreign Minister Chnoupek" published on page F 6 of the 1 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT with Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 29 November, page 4 reveals the following variation: In line three, IZVESTIYA reads: who is staying on an official, friendly visit here.

POLISH WEEKLY ATTACK ON 'RENEGADE' KURON CITED

LD021611 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 28 Nov 80 p 3

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Nov, TASS--The Polish weekly ARGUMENTY has published an article exposing the subversive activity of J. Kuron--one of the so-called "ideologists" of the antisocialist grouping operating under the title of the "Workers Defense Committee."

For 20 years, the article says, this anticommunist has directed his efforts toward inflicting damage on the foundations of the people's system in Poland, and he stops at nothing to achieve this goal. Of course, he operates under camouflage, depicts himself as a "defender" of the workers' rights and interests and is now even acting as an expert for the "Solidarity" trade union.

What we are dealing with, the article notes in conclusion, is a parasitic attitude to the working class. Under cover of precisely that class, antisocialist elements want to implement their own political goals, which are contrary to the interests of the People's Poland.

USSR, POLAND SIGN RECIPROCAL SHIPPING AGREEMENT

LD011241 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Nov 80 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general headline "Official Announcements"]

[Text] An agreement between the USSR and Poland on reciprocal deliveries of ships and shipping equipment in 1981-1985 was signed 20 November in Moscow. The agreement was signed by [USSR First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade] N.D. Komarov and by R. Karski, Polish minister of foreign trade and maritime economy.

SOVIET, POLISH ARMORED SERVICE SPECIALISTS MEET

LD031035 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Nov 80 p 3

[Major V. Semenchenko report: "Friends Exchanged Experience"]

[Text] Long-standing friendship links the servicemen of the Northern Group of Forces' "nth" tank formation with the servicemen of the 10th Sudeten Tank Division named for the heroes of the Soviet Army. Joint study sessions and tactical exercises, during which the brothers in arms exchange experience have become a good tradition.

Just as much interest is generated by other joint measures. A technical conference of the armored service specialists was held recently in one of the tank regiments. Its participants exchanged experience of organizing and conducting various types of technical operations. An interesting contest among the specialists was held, during which great professional skill was displayed by Ensigns N. Lavrinovich and V. Matyushin, Lieutenant Z. Nowinski and Senior Corporal J. Korczak, Sgt S. Kukharev and Pvt K. Flak.

Maj Gen Engr A. Yatsenko, deputy commander of the Northern Group of Forces and Col S. Nowak, representative of the Polish Army's tank-automotive services, presented commemorative gifts to those Soviet and Polish servicemen who triumphed in the contest.

CSSR ASSEMBLY DELEGATION MAKES MOSCOW STOP

LD021613 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--A delegation of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly headed by its Chairman Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, was in Moscow 25 November en route from Delhi to Prague.

MSZMP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENARY MEETING HELD

LD022220 Moscow TASS in English 2148 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Budapest, 2 Dec, TASS--A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party was held here today. Its participants discussed topical international questions as well as guidelines on the national economic plan and the state budget for 1981.

KIRILENKO, KAPITONOV ATTEND SFRY RECEPTION

LD282258 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Orlandic, SFRY ambassador in the Soviet Union, today gave a reception on the occasion of national day--Republic Day.

The reception was attended by: Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and other officials.

USSR, BULGARIA SIGN PLAN COORDINATION PROTOCOL

LD251830 Moscow TASS in English 1623 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 25 Nov, TASS--The Soviet Union and Bulgaria have signed a protocol in Moscow on the results of the coordination of their state plans for 1981-1985.

The protocol envisages continued economic cooperation in both countries' key industries to boost by 1.4 times mutual deliveries of machines, equipment and other products over the five years. The critical direction of cooperation is to be the widening specialization and cooperation of production in engineering to more fully meet both countries' needs in modern machines and equipment. The Soviet Union will increase technical help in the construction and rehauling of Bulgaria's industrial projects to more fully use the local natural resources.

Much important is attached to a more efficient use of fuel and raw materials resources and stepped up production of manufactured goods and foodstuffs, writes MOSCOW NEWS INFORMATION.

BULGARIAN PARTY WORKERS GROUP VISITS MOLDAVIA

LD011715 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 16 Nov 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Delegation of Party Workers From Plovdiv Okrug"]

[Excerpts] For 5 days a group of party workers from Bulgaria's Plovdiv Okrug, headed by secretary of the PCP Okrug Committee Dimitur Dimov, has been becoming familiar with Moldavia. [paragraph continues]

This delegation is in Moldavia in accordance with the plan for friendly links at the level of the local party organs of the Moldavian SSR and Bulgaria's Plovdiv Okrug.

On 15 November the guests were received by First Secretary of the Moldavian Central Committee L.I. Bodyul. A warm, friendly conversation took place during which Comrade Bodyul told the Bulgarian comrades how the working people of the republic are completing fulfillment of the plans of the 10th 5-Year Plan and how the party organization is mobilizing the masses to meet the 26th CPSU Congress in a worthy manner. He talked about the practicalities of the current and long-term planning of party organizational work, economic and cultural building and the social development of the collectives and about the wide participation in such planning of all strata of the working people, which is becoming for them an incentive to active production and social activities. It was emphasized that, as the October Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee stipulated, serious consideration is now being given to the development of the industrial sectors on which depends the fuller satisfaction of the people's material and spiritual needs.

The conversation also touched on some issues of the implementation in Moldavia of the CPSU's agrarian policy at the present stage, and of the features of interfarm cooperation and agroindustrial integration in agricultural production.

Comrade Dimov talked about the Plovdiv Okrug working people's fulfillment of the 5-year plan in the fields of industry, agriculture and social development, and about progress in introducing new elements into the economic machinery. He emphasized that the stay of the group of Plovdiv Okrug party workers had been useful and interesting.

N.V. Merenishchev, second secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee, participated in the talk.

The Bulgarian guests also had a talk at the Moldavian CP Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department and visited Tiraspol Gorkom and Frunzenskiy and Kutuzovskiy raykoms, where they were told about experience of the leadership of primary party organizations and of the development of the economy. They also acquainted themselves with the activities of the party organizations of Kishinev's tractor plant, M.V. Frunze furniture factory and Mikroprovod Science and Production Association, of the Bendery silk combine, Tiraspol's Komsomol 40th Anniversary Sewing Association and pork-production, beef-production and heifer-rearing enterprises of the Dubossarskiy Rayon Kolkhozhivprom association and of the Viyerul and Yaloveny science and production associations of Kutuzovskiy Rayon.

The guests visited the cultural institutions of Kishinev. They were accompanied on their tours of the city and republic by Moldavian CP Central Committee Second Secretary N.V. Merenishchev and Central Committee Secretary B.N. Savochko.

The Bulgarian comrades left for home 15 November.

USSR-ALBANIA SOCIETY MARKS LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY DAY

LD011733 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 80 p 4

[TASS report under the general headline "Liberation Anniversary"]

[Text] A session of the Soviet-Albanian Friendship Society Board, devoted to the 36th anniversary of the liberation of Albania from the fascist occupiers, was held in Moscow 27 November.

FRG MEDIA HIT ON POLISH EVENTS, REVANCHISM REVIVAL

LD021605 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Nov 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Grigoryants dispatch: "Inciters; On the Anti-Polish Campaign in the West German Press"]

[Text] Bonn--People's Poland remains in the sights of the West German propaganda organs. Speculating on existing difficulties in Poland, the masters of psychological subversion are seeking to discredit the socialist system in Poland and to nullify the Polish people's achievements in resurrecting their motherland, devastated by the German fascist invasion, and building a new life. The mass news media are not abandoning their attempts to influence the course of events in the country. FRG television and some press organs have essentially become a platform for anti-socialist elements. Interviews with them are in great demand. Their malignant opuses are prominently featured in newspapers and journals.

One of these "figures" who was brought to trial on criminal charges in Warsaw not so long ago calls from the glossy pages of DER SPIEGEL for the overthrow of the socialist system in Poland, the breakup of its alliance ties with the USSR and the country's withdrawal from the Warsaw Pact. Flying into a rage, this character frankly states: We want the overthrow of communism! Another "hero" of the propaganda media here, the latest phoney "defender of the Polish workers," frankly announces from the West German television screen a program for abolishing the gains of socialism in Poland.

Many Western news organs act as an instrument for direct interference in the sovereign Polish state's internal affairs. It is a case of real psychological warfare. Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, situated on FRG territory and financed from U.S. funds, Deutsche Welle and others are particularly zealous in this unsavory sphere. But some FRG mass news organs, primarily the press of "newspaper king" Springer, can vie with these subversive radio voices in terms of the pitch of their hostility and their cynicism. Stroehm's almost daily opuses in DIE WELT exude pathological hatred for socialism. In a particularly inflammatory spirit, this malicious anti-Sovietist who keeps company with the reactionary Polish emigres incited antisocialist elements in Poland with calls for "the restriction of the communists' power" and the "dismantling of socialism."

Many articles in the FRG press are interpreted as direct instructions to the enemies of the People's Poland. The unsolicited advisers do their utmost. They toss up ideas for the "synchronization" of actions to erode the foundations of the socialist system, for the "alteration" of the system existing in Poland, and so forth.

As we can see, the improvement of the socioeconomic situation, which is the paramount task in Poland does not concern the West German press magnates in the least. In their own homes they immediately unleash a pack of dogs should their own workers even mention improving their own situation. The newfound well-wishers have only one thing on their minds: weakening and undermining the foundations of the socialist system in Poland.

It is truly with Jesuitical subtlety that Poland's enemies in the editorial offices of some newspapers are trying to drive a wedge into the relations between Poland and its socialist allies. Dark hints, hypocritical warnings and provocative fabrications are circulated.

The falseness of the "concern" which the FRG mass information media are displaying for Poland's fate is particularly evident against the background of the obvious revival of anti-Polish revanchist feelings. [paragraph continues]

Springer's WELT AMM SONNTAG is already calling openly for "the return of Silesia and East Prussia" and for a start this Springer organ is prepared to make do with a stopgap solution--in exchange for credits to take as security...Poland's western lands. Striking cynicism: One of the most passionate enemies of People's Poland, Herbert Hupka, ring-leader of a revanchist land association--the same man who tirelessly demands the restoration of "Germany within its 1937 borders, including the eastern regions on the other side of the Oder and the Neisse"--is working hard at "solidarity." A certain "mission of the free city of Danzig," whose office is somewhere in Bonn's alleyways, has also raised its voice. The head of this shadowy institution has publicly demanded "the right of return for every person born in Danzig." However, return to a city belonging to communist Poland is inconceivable, he said. Therefore all hope rests on "Danzig's liberation within the framework of a unified Europe."

Without being aware of it, the talkative fuehrer of those who come from "Danzig free city" has exposed the secret mainsprings of the anti-Polish campaign which a number of propaganda organs in the FRG are conducting. Its ultimate aim is to weaken and isolate Poland. Then they could approach the map of Europe again with revanchist scissors in hand.

One detail is noteworthy: Antisocialist elements in Poland are in turn not stinting in their far-reaching overtures to the West German revanchists. One of them, DIE WELT reports exultantly, not only advocates the absolution of the socialist system in Poland but also a "unification of Germany" as a result of which a "noncommunist" German state would become Poland's western neighbor.

The futility, irresponsibility and danger of such attempts is also recognized by many people here on the Rhine. In Bonn I attended a press conference by Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party, who resolutely condemned "the imperialist and revanchist circles' interference in Poland's internal affairs." He who dons the garb of the "friends of Poland" and voices his "sympathy" and "admiration" in every way for the Polish people, the leader of the West German communists emphasized, is in fact supporting the antisocialist groupings in this country and acting from positions of anti-Polish revanchism.

PRAVDA CITES ADN ON GDR BORDER PROTEST TO FRG

LD011731 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Protest Lodged"]

[Text] Berlin, 27 Nov--The GDR's Permanent Mission in the FRG has protested firmly over the new provocation mounted against GDR border installations from FRG territory.

ADN reports that during the night of 20 November criminal elements made their latest assault on the GDR state border. After penetrating the country's territory on the Hildburghausen region they destroyed border defense installations.

The new provocation, ADN's report indicates, is the latest in a series of dangerous incidents aimed at provoking serious conflicts in the region of the GDR state border. It confirms that, despite repeated protests and warnings from the GDR, the FRG authorities still have not taken effective measures to eliminate such criminal assaults.

The GDR's Permanent Mission in the FRG expressed the hope that the FRG authorities would finally take the necessary measures to put an end to such acts.

PORTUGALOV CITED ON U.S.-FRG DIFFERENCES

LD021430 Hamburg DPA in German 1258 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Cologne (DPA)--In a commentary on Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's visit to the United States a Soviet expert on Germany has expressed the view that the United States' differences of opinion with its West European alliance partners are increasing and that they are "particularly evident" in the relationship with the Federal Republic.

In an article for the semiofficial Soviet news agency APN the former Bonn correspondent and adviser to the Soviet Central Committee Nikolay Portugalov says that in the United States Schmidt presented West Europe's ideas on the development of East-West relations to Jimmy Carter and President-elect Ronald Reagan "with sufficient clarity." In a "noteworthy speech" the chancellor emphatically supported the concept of "continuing negotiations on strategic arms limitations."

It is not yet possible to make any predictions on the future attitude of members of the new American administration with regard to this solely on the basis of their statements during the election campaign. But the controversy between Washington and Bonn on the military expenditure of "the Americans' most important ally in Europe" already allows conclusions to be drawn. This controversy provides the most glaring example "of the gradually increasing differences of opinion within NATO," Portugalov says.

"The Federal Republic can today still not envisage its security without the United States and is prepared, as before, to pay its "awful price," the Soviet commentator says. "But as far as one can judge Bonn wants at least to keep this price within reasonable bounds..."

The commentary was handed to DPA by the APN editorial desk in Cologne today.

CORRESPONDENTS REPORT COMPLETION OF EEC SUMMIT

LD022208 Moscow TASS in English 2154 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Luxembourg, 2 Dec, TASS--TASS correspondents Albert Balebanov and Viktor Stokrotskiy report:

The atmosphere of concern about the prospects of the economic development of "Little Europe" prevailed at the EEC summit session which closed here today. The final communique of the summit noted the presence of such economic trends, harmful to the EEC, as the rapid growth of inflation and unemployment, overall recession in industry, reduction of competitiveness of West European commodities and enhanced difficulties in energetics.

The leaders of "Little Europe" were in no condition to adopt any decisions in respect to the further evolution of the European monetary system which, as they admit, is far from stability and calls for "further consolidation". They admitted the need for the earliest restructuring and technological modernization of the crisis-gripped industry of the EEC countries.

The leaders of the EEC countries also examined a number of topical international problems. Commenting on the Middle East situation, they limited themselves to stating in words their "determination to make a contribution to the search for a peaceful settlement of the Middle East crisis".

President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France said at a press-conference today that dwelling on East-West relations, the partners noted the great importance they attach to the process of international detente. They declared in favour of observing all the principles of the Final Act by the participants in the European conference. The communiqué on the results of the summit stresses the aspiration of Western Europe to seek "real and balanced" progress in implementing provisions of the Final Act. In this connection, they backed the idea of convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

KHABAROV VIEWS PORTUGUESE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES

LD021146 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 2100 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] Dear listeners: As you are aware, the first round of elections for Portugal's presidency of the Republic is due to be held on 7 December. If none of the candidates secures an absolute majority of votes, a second round will be held in which only the two candidates with the highest number of votes would contest. Our observer Yarolsav Khabarov comments:

On analyzing the current election campaign and the balance of power of the country's political forces, one can draw the conclusion that the fight will be mainly between two contestants, incumbent President Ramalho Eanes, an independent candidate, and Gen Soares Carneiro, the candidate fielded by the ruling and so-called Democratic alliance.

The Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] put forward its own candidate, Carlos Brito, with the aim of taking part in the election campaign to clarify the party's stance and the importance of the impending elections. The PXP considers it necessary to mobilize toward these elections the Communist voters and PCP sympathizers, thereby minimizing the number of abstainers. It is extremely important to muster a majority of voters against the rightwing candidates. In the opinion of the Communists, it is the incumbent head of state, Gen Ramalho Eanes, who has the best chance of preventing the election of the candidate of the so-called Democratic Alliance.

Those candidates with no chances of winning the elections could, however, exercise some influence in the outcome of the polls, for the number of votes to be polled by both Ramalho Eanes and Soares Carneiro will depend on the extent of the voters' oscillation between candidates.

Although they are in fact from the rightwing camp, Gen Galvao de Melo and Col Pires Veloso, the two retired military officers, are both contesting the elections as independents. Pires Veloso, a former northern military regional commander, enjoys a measure of popularity among the affluent sections of the population in the Oporto area. Like the Democratic Alliance's candidate, he has declared himself in favor of a radical revision of the progressive constitution, if need be through a referendum, which is in essence anticonstitutional.

Galvao de Melo is presenting himself as the champion who, to quote his own words, could mend fences between the capitalists and the proletariat, the landowners and rural workers.

He is portraying himself as the only candidate placed between Ramalho Eanes and Soares Carneiro who could bring about a conciliation between the Democratic Alliance and the Socialist Party. In comparison with Soares Carneiro and Pires Veloso, Galvao de Melo recognizes that a future president of the republic will hold no powers to revise the present Constitution without the concurrence of parliament.

However, judging by the latest opinion poll, neither Pires Veloso nor Galvao de Melo could hope to secure more than between 2 and 4 percent of the votes.

The other two candidates, who claim to be on the leftist political ground, Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho and Aires Rodrigues, one of the leaders of the so-called Workers' Party for Socialist Unity, are both saying that they aim to inflict a defeat in the rightwing candidates. But it must be recognized that their participation in the presidential race benefits reaction, in the first place, for there is no doubt that Ramalho Eanes will be deprived of the votes which might be given to either of these candidates. However, Ramalho Eanes' record during his present term of presidential office could be regarded as positive, despite the fact that he did not always use his constitutional powers to curb the rightwing's drive.

Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho's claims that he will be the left's only candidate to contest in a second round of elections are, obviously, devoid of any foundation.

The activity of Saraiva de Carvalho is of a divisionist nature and contributes to the dispersal of democratic forces, thus creating obstacles to the attainment of their main objective in the presidential elections: not to allow the candidate of the so-called Democratic Alliance be elected as head of state and thus to prevent the concentration of all political powers in the hands of rightwing parties.

USSR SEEN INCREASING PLATINUM SALES TO SWISS BANKS

DW021235 Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT in German 2 Dec 80 p 36

[Unattributed article: "Platinum: Sales by the USSR"]

[Text] VWD Geneva, 1 Dec--During the past few months the Soviet Union has obviously increased its platinum deliveries to Swiss banks, having already appeared on the international gold markets as a seller to an increasing extent. The intensifying activities of the USSR on the platinum markets can be derived from the latest Swiss customs statistics. They reveal that within the 3 months from August to October 1980 Moscow sold a total of 1.8 tons of platinum worth 32.6 million Swiss francs.

Expert quarters attribute the increased precious metal sales by the USSR partly to the need to pay for grain imports since this year's harvest in the Soviet Union turned out to be extremely unsatisfactory and to Moscow's having seen itself compelled to help Poland with extensive economic assistance. There have also been rumors making the rounds on the international gold markets that the USSR has reportedly sold additional gold in Western Europe in the past few days.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KUZNETSOV VISIT TO SYRIA

Meeting With Prime Minister

LD021052 Moscow TASS in English 1035 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Damascus, 2 Dec, TASS--Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, met here with 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, member of the leadership of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party and prime minister of the Syrian Arab Republic. They discussed some topical international problems of mutual concern, including the situation in the Middle East and also bilateral cooperation between the Soviet Union and Syria.

'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, member of the leadership of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party, deputy premier and foreign minister of the Syrian Arab Republic, and Vladimir Yukhin, the ambassador of the USSR to the Syrian Arab Republic, took part in the talk which was marked by a warm friendly atmosphere.

Treaty Documents Exchanged

LD021858 Moscow TASS in English 1832 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Damascus, 2 Dec, TASS--Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Vice-President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vasiliy Kuznetsov and member of the leadership of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Syrian Arab Republic 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm today exchanged the instruments of ratification of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Syrian Arab Republic signed in Moscow on October 8, 1980, by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and General Secretary of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party, President of the Syrian Arab Republic Hafiz al-Asad.

Thus, the important political document that is called upon to promote further development of Soviet-Syrian cooperation and development of friendship of the peoples of the two countries, the attainment of a just and durable peace in the Middle East, came into force today.

'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm spoke after the exchange of the instruments of ratification. He emphasised the importance of this treaty for the development of friendship and cooperation between the Syrian Arab Republic and the USSR in all spheres. The fact that the treaty was met with alarm and malice by the forces of imperialism, colonialism and their henchmen only strengthens our resolve to develop relations of sincere friendship between our countries and continue to follow our course towards ensuring the interests of our peoples and establishing a just peace in that region, 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm went on to say. Such a peace can be achieved only on the condition of the withdrawal of the Israeli aggressors from all the occupied Arab territories, including Arab Jerusalem, and restoration of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, and, primarily, its right to self-determination and creation of an independent state on its native land.

We will continue to struggle jointly for international detente and thus facilitate the liberation struggle of the peoples and uphold the cause of peace and international security, 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm said.

It is impossible to overestimate the international significance of the treaty, Vasiliy Kuznetsov said in his reply speech. The treaty seals the sides' pledges to struggle for strengthening peace and security of peoples, expanding and deepening detente, settling outstanding issues by peaceful means, eliminating any manifestations of hegemonism and aggression and eradicating colonialism and Zionism.

The treaty is of particular importance for actions with a view to eliminating the seat of dangerous tensions in the Middle East. Cooperation with Syria in this important cause, its contribution to the joining of efforts of the Arab peoples in the struggle against the machinations of imperialism and its henchmen, against the Israeli aggression and its consequences are highly praised in the Soviet Union. The main force of the Arabs in this struggle is their unity. That is why the imperialist forces are seeking to sow discord, aggravate relations between Arab countries, create seats of conflicts around problems which might be resolved by peaceful means, and, in the final analysis, to deal a blow at the just cause of the Arab countries.

Vasilii Kuznetsov expressed confidence that Soviet-Syrian relations, sealed by the treaty of friendship and cooperation, will develop and deepen more fruitfully for the benefit of the peoples of the two countries, in the interests of universal peace.

Meeting With al-Asad

LD030826 Moscow TASS in English 0747 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] Damascus, 3 Dec, TASS--Vasilii Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, who is currently on a visit in Damascus met with General Secretary of the Arab Socialist Renaissance (Ba'th) Party, President of the Syrian Arab Republic Hafiz al-Asad.

Vasilii Kuznetsov conveyed to Hafiz al-Asad greetings and friendly wishes from Leonid Brezhnev and his congratulations on the occasion of the coming into force of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the Syrian Arab Republic, which was signed in Moscow on October 8 this year.

Mutual conviction was expressed in the course of the meeting that the treaty will reliably serve the cause of further strengthening and developing the relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and Syria, the cause of peace and security all over the world. The document approved by the supreme legislative authorities of the USSR and the Syrian Arab Republic, is irrefutable proof of the fact that it fully accords with the vital interests of the peoples of both countries.

In the course of the meeting, which proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere, was stressed the invariable support by the Soviet Union of the righteous struggle of the Arab peoples against the intrigues of imperialists and their accomplices for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Gratitude was expressed from the Syrian side to the Soviet people for its principled line in the Middle East affairs. Hafiz al-Asad reaffirmed the determination of Syria's leadership and people to proceed along the way of a further development and strengthening of the friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union.

FURTHER BAGHDAD, TEHRAN REPORTS ON FIGHTING CITED

LD021340 Moscow TASS in English 1138 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Dec, TASS--Helicopters of the Iraqi Airforce were striking blows on positions of the Iranian Army in the northern sector of the front and on a concentration of Iranian armoured forces in the southern sector, the Main Military Command of Iraq reports. As a result, large quantities of military hardware were destroyed. In the last 24 hours, over 100 Iranian servicemen were killed in fighting at various sectors of the front and several ammunition dumps were destroyed.

Tehran, 2 Dec, TASS--The Iranian Army fully holds the initiative along the entire front, Iranian officials and mass media assert. According to official reports, Iranian troops destroyed seven Iraqi tanks and brought down three Iraqi Airforce fighters in Abadan region. At the same time, as the local press points out, in recent days the fighting became less intense in some sectors of the front.

IRANIAN MAJLIS DEPUTY COMPLAINS OF AFGHAN REBELS

LD022022 Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Tehran, 2 Dec, TASS--Mohammad 'Ali Tatari, a deputy of parliament from Zahedan, demanded an end to the crimes committed by Afghan bandit bands on Iranian territory. Speaking in parliament Tatari said that the activities of these bands aggravated Iran's problems, especially in the Sistan and Baluchistan provinces that border on Afghanistan. Investigations of numerous instances of armed robbery and murder showed that the tracks of the criminals lead to the headquarters of the so-called "Afghan freedom fighters". There are various documents testifying that the Afghan groupings in Iranian territory which are getting money from the United States and are fully dependent on it, are smuggling foreign currency and drugs and also helping former members of the shah's SAVAK secret police and professional criminals to escape from Iran across the border, Tatari said. While doing all this they call themselves "fighters for the faith and the holy cause". The member of parliament demanded that his statement be studied by parliament.

EGYPTIAN GROUP OPPOSES U.S. MILITARY BASES

LD022024 Moscow TASS in English 1925 GMT 2 Dec 80

[Text] Cairo, 2 Dec, TASS--The Egyptian National Committee of Afro-Asian Solidarity has resolutely condemned the granting of military bases on the Egyptian territory to the United States. A statement published by the committee stresses that the U.S. military presence poses a threat to Egypt's national independence and to the liberation movement in the region.

PALESTINIAN FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION ARRIVES

LD290027 Moscow TASS in English 1328 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 28 Nov, TASS--The holding in the Soviet Union of an international Day of Solidarity with the Struggle of the Arab People of Palestine will help develop still more successfully those truly friendly ties that have been existing for years between the great Soviet Union and the Arab people of Palestine, said Mahmud Abbas. The delegation of the Palestinian-Soviet Friendship Society he leads has arrived in the Soviet Union to take part in the events planned for this day.

Mahmud Abbas, member of the National Council of Palestine and president of the society, said in an interview with the newspaper SOVETSKAYA KULTURA that "the Solidarity Day and the celebrations that go with it are a symbol of the Soviet people's solidarity with the just struggle of the Palestinian people, a symbol of the support which the Soviet Union is invariably giving us in this struggle for social and national regeneration".

The programme of the Solidarity Day is rich and varied, Mahmud Abbas said. The extensiveness of this programme, he said, reflects the sincere desire of the Soviet Union to further expand and deepen all-round ties with the Arab people of Palestine.

PRAVDA REVIEWS NEW TIKHONOV COLLECTION

LD020921 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Nov 80 pp 2-3

[Unattributed book review: "Following Lenin's Precepts, Following the Path to Communism"]

[Text] Our party's great strength lies in its unswerving adherence to Leninist ideas. These ideas are consistently developed in the course of creating the new system in the decisions of the party, its congresses and Central Committee plenums and in the works and speeches of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

The recently published collection of speeches and articles by Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers (footnote), (N.A. Tikhonov: "Selected Speeches and Articles" ["Izbrannyye Rechi i Stati"]. Moscow, Political Literature Publishing House, 1980, 448 pages), reveals the work of party, soviet and economic organs in implementing the course of the country's economic and social development elaborated at the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses. The author's attention is focused on questions of the CPSU's economic strategy of improving social production efficiency and work quality, improving management, making use of the achievements of scientific and technical progress in every way, increasing labor productivity, strengthening state discipline, further deepening socialist democracy and developing the masses' labor and political activeness in the conditions of mature socialism.

The works published in the collection cover the period from 1949 through 1980.

1.

The book's materials reveal the Soviet people's indefatigable activity in implementing the CPSU's economic policy and its economic strategy aimed at improving the people's well-being and cultural level. And the most reliable precondition for consistent progress along this path is the expansion and strengthening of society's material and technical base and its constant qualitative renewal on the basis of combining the advantages of socialism with the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution.

The implementation of the party's economic course is yielding preceptible results. "We are living in a remarkable time," the book notes, "when production is improving constantly and our economy is developing rapidly before our very eyes" (p 160). Unified planning, unified economic management and the rational utilization of resources made it possible to successfully implement socialist industrialization, the cooperativization of agriculture and the cultural revolution, to bring about the flourishing of all the USSR's nations and ethnic groups and to build a mature socialist society.

The huge scale of the economy of developed socialism is indicated by numerous facts cited in the collection. Our country ranks first in the world in terms of the production of many of the most important types of output--pig iron, steel, steel pipes, mineral fertilizers, tractors, diesel locomotives, electric locomotives, cement, coal, coke, oil, iron ore, manganese ore, chrome ore and so forth.

On the basis of the dynamic growth of social production, the book notes, socialism offers the members of society socioeconomic benefits such as those which capitalism was and is unable to offer. Soviet people have long enjoyed the right to labor, leisure, free education, material provision in old age and so forth. The new USSR Constitution significantly extended socioeconomic guarantees of Soviet citizens' rights. Thus the right to work is supplemented by the right to choose a profession and place of work. The rights to health care, housing, the enjoyment of the achievements of culture and others are enshrined in legislation.

In the 10th 5-Year Plan a broad social program has been implemented and further growth in the people's well-being ensured. Consumption fund will have increased by more than R60 billion. Every year 10-11 million Soviet people move into new homes. The population's real income has almost doubled in the last three 5-year plan periods.

Increasing the output of consumer goods, extending their range and improving their quality is the main way to increase the people's well-being, and this idea runs right through the collection. Thus, addressing leadership workers of Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast's ferrous metallurgy enterprises, N.A. Tikhonov said: "I would like to draw the attention of the directors of industrial enterprises here present to the production of consumer goods.... Every enterprise must find its place in this great and important work" (p 320).

The book's central problem is the analysis of ways of increasing social production efficiency. This is no accident. The party has set the task of completing the transfer of the socialist economy onto a footing of intensive development in the eighties. "In order to cope successfully with this task it is necessary above all to resolutely improve work in ensuring the maximum utilization of reserves, specifically in the intensification of technological processes, the reduction of schedules for the assimilation of new capacities, the fuller utilization of equipment and savings of material resources and labor expenditure" (p 148). In other words, it is a question of a sharp improvement in social production efficiency and work quality at all levels of the economy.

Scientific and technical progress is the main path toward increasing production efficiency and toward the intensification of production. That is why "the accelerated introduction of the achievements of science and technology into production should be regarded as particularly important, since these achievements make it possible to reduce material and labor expenditure significantly and improve end results in the national economy" (p 247).

The pivot of the party's economic strategy is the further buildup of the country's economic might, the expansion and fundamental renewal of production capital and the steady, balanced growth of heavy industry. And it is quite natural for the book to devote its main attention to increasing the efficiency of the basic sectors of the economy--the mining and chemical industry, metallurgy and fuel sectors, the power industry, machine building and construction.

At the present stage, the book notes, the role of heavy industry, above all the power industry, machine building, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, chemicals and petrochemicals, is not only sustained but is increasing. Important tasks face industry today: the expansion and improvement of the socialist economy's industrial base, improving the technical standard and efficiency of production, and the radical improvement of product quality on the basis of the introduction of scientific and technical achievements. It is precisely in this way that higher growth rates must be ensured in the sectors which produce consumer goods and in agriculture.

One of the main conditions for success in the struggle to increase social production efficiency is the comprehensive and rational utilization of mineral resources. The author examines this question as one of the most important directions of technical policy.

A decisive influence is exerted on the efficiency of mining sectors, N.A. Tikhonov writes, by the method of working a deposit and by the machinery and techniques used. Thus our customary orientation toward the preferential development of the opencut method of working deposits makes it possible not only to increase labor productivity and reduce the prime cost of output, but also substantially to alleviate the miners' work and achieve the fuller extraction of useful minerals with relatively low wastage. In future it is planned to increase the opencut mining of coal to 50-55 percent, of iron ore to 85 percent, non-ferrous metal ores--75-80 percent, and chemical raw materials--60 percent.

In the petroleum industry new physical, chemical and thermal methods of working productive strata will make it possible to increase the degree of "black gold" extraction by 10-25 percent, depending on the particular features of the deposits being worked.

The rate of technical progress in sectors of the national economy which use metals depends on the rate of improving the quality and extending the range of the grades of metal products. The metallurgists' main task, the book says repeatedly, must be to improve the structure of output produced, increase in every way the output of the most economical types of rolled metal, pipes and general metal goods and steadily improve the quality characteristics of the products. Expanding the range of grades and improving the quality of ferrous metals results in a large saving of metal, given the scale of our national economy.

The chemical and petrochemical industry is becoming increasingly significant for increasing the efficiency and intensification of all social production. A considerable economic saving is made by the use in the national economy of articles made from chemical industry materials instead of articles from traditional materials. For instance, 1 million tons of pipes made from polymer materials can replace 5 million tons of steel pipes. Here the saving in capital investments is R1.7 billion, plus about R0.7 billion on pipelaying operations.

2.

The broader the scale of our industrial production, the more important the struggle to increase labor productivity in every sector. This means that the implementation at every enterprise of a range of measures of a technical, organizational and socioeconomic nature aimed at increasing labor productivity becomes paramount. As the collection notes, this is the combat task of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations, economic leaders and every labor collective.

Socialism, V.I. Lenin said, must bring about a conscious mass movement toward higher labor productivity in its own way and by its own methods--more specifically, by Soviet [as published] methods (see Complete Collected Works, Vol 36, p 178). These methods acquire decisive significance in the conditions of the mature socialist society, and their exposition is given an important place in N.A. Tikhonov's book.

To direct all administrative and planning activity toward the fuller satisfaction of public requirements and the attainment of the highest end results in the national economy is the aim of measures undertaken by the party to improve the economic machinery. And this aim can only be achieved if all economic activity undergoes a radical turn toward improving product quality. As N.A. Tikhonov's book notes, the "more useful consumer effect is concentrated in the product, the less of it is required for the full satisfaction of existing demands, and therefore the more resources are freed for the further progressive development of our society" (p 244).

In the economic machinery of developed socialism, special significance is attached to the indicator of the range of products supplied and to strict observance of contracts between all enterprises.

A modern enterprise, being simultaneously a supplier and a consumer of output, is linked with tens and hundreds of partners. Failure to fulfill orders and contracts on time wrecks a chain of cooperative deliveries. To prevent this, it is necessary to be more exacting over the observance of procedures in production, in each of an enterprise's subdepartments. Normal operation by enterprises is ensured by accurate coordination, harmonization and efficiency of operations and the strictest discipline and responsibility on the part of all participants in production. Stoppages in the work of a single shop, sector or team can cause losses worth many thousands of rubles and in many cases can nullify the efforts of the whole labor collective, and ultimately be reflected in the work of a whole sector. [paragraph continues]

As director of the Yzhnotrubnyy plant, N.A. Tikhonov, speaking at the plant scientific and technical conference in 1949, said: "Fighting for a frontrunning plant means not only seeking quantitative indicators, but also fulfilling all party and government targets and all orders using any grade of steel. To this end our collective's technical standard must be significantly improved" (p 44).

Improving the standard of production cannot be separated from strengthening labor discipline, and many pages in T.A. Tikhonov's book are devoted to this question. There are still significant losses of work time due to absenteeism, to absence from work with the administration's permission and for other reasons. Yet today the loss of just 1 minute on the scale of the country's whole national economy is very costly--amounting to more than R1 million's worth of industrial output. Tomorrow and the day after it will cost even more.

Guided by Leninist teaching, our party is constantly improving control as a means of involving the broad masses in communist building. The activity of people's controllers is multifaceted. It includes control of plan fulfillment, work in discovering internal production reserves, environmental conservation and so forth. At the same time, the collection notes, daily "attention on the part of people's controllers is required to the fulfillment of targets for deliveries of output in accordance with contracts concluded and with pledges. Contract discipline is still not strictly observed everywhere. At the same time, in the conditions of wide specialization and coproduction, failure by one enterprise to deliver output upsets the normal work of many other production facilities and not infrequently results in major losses" (p 407).

Our soviet method of increasing production efficiency is nationwide socialist competition, to which N.A. Tikhonov's book devotes considerable attention. Competition reveals increasingly fully the remarkable talents which exist among the people and raises still higher the creative energy of the working class, agricultural workers and the intelligentsia in the struggle to resolve the task set by the party.

"Work without laggards, strive for high end results in labor, produce products of the best quality, be a zealous, economical craftsman and rely on the achievements of science and technology and the experience of innovators--that is the slogan and norm of life and labor activity for leading workers in our day. Working people see this as their lofty duty. This is their workers' response to the concern of the party and government" (p 298).

International specialization and coproduction in various sectors of the socialist community countries' national economy serve as a powerful lever for increasing production efficiency. The book cites many examples of the advantages of socialist economic integration. Thus, as a result of the redistribution of production programs between the fittings plants in Penza and Magdeburg (GDR), the increase in series production of many types of fittings to the optimum level, the modernization of the enterprises on this basis and the introduction of high efficiency manufacturing processes, labor productivity has approximately doubled in the sectors concerned.

In our day the question of improving management style and methods is extremely important. The main thing now required of the economic leadership, the author notes, is a profound understanding of the high responsibility for fulfilling the tasks set, the ability to focus on the flexible resolution of key questions in production, the tireless quest for internal reserves and their fullest possible utilization on the basis of the achievements of modern science and technology and leading experience, and support for the masses' initiative.

A number of pages in the collection of N.A. Tikhonov's speeches and articles are devoted to problems of educating the new man. Among Soviet people's noteworthy qualities the author singles out the internationalism inculcated in them by the whole structure of our life. "Our citizens grow up in an atmosphere of friendship and fraternity between people of different nationalities. There is not and cannot be any preaching of national exclusivity or national egoism in Soviet society. That is why the concerns, joys and sorrows of working people--wherever they may live--are close to the heart of the Soviet person. That is why Soviet people are in solidarity with fighters for freedom, democracy and socialism in other countries and continents, and not only in terms of ideological solidarity, but also in giving them all-round assistance in practice" (p 256).

Every society strives to educate people--especially the younger generations--in the spirit of its ideals. Ideas on the educated, harmoniously developed person are not all the same; they are of a class nature. As we understand it an "educated person" possesses, above all, love for the socialist motherland, devotion to communist ideals, patriotism combined with profound respect for other peoples, high culture and morality, and an active life stance and implacability toward any injustice and participates in socially useful labor (p 351).

Soviet society is the society of emancipated labor. It seeks to involve all those who are capable of working in a useful task. Not only because our society recognizes no other source of prosperity but labor, but also because socialist organized labor inculcates independence, responsibility, collectivism and a creative, enterprising attitude to the task.

That is why it is so important to develop initial labor habits at an early age. The Soviet system of preparing the young generation for future labor activity involves not simply teaching specific methods of work, but timely vocational guidance, the formation of the habits of communal life within the collective, the development of the ability to reveal creative initiative in any work and the inculcation of an inner desire for constant self-improvement.

An important role in forming the young generation belongs to the legal education of children and adolescents. It may be said, the book notes, that a definite system of legal education is now becoming established, starting at school and including the collectives of enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes. A high standard of legal education among all members of the socialist society is an important factor for the harmonious development of every person and the growth of his labor and political activeness.

Fighting for a happy future for all people, the book sums up, means above all coming out in favor of strengthening peace and the peoples' security and striving for a decisive step forward in the cause of disarmament. We and our descendants need peace as a guarantee of happiness, since only in conditions of peace is it possible to ensure the full development and harmonious education and upbringing of all members of society.

The content of N.A. Tikhonov's book is multifaceted and the factual material it analyzes is rich. It convincingly demonstrates the creative force of the CPSU's political course and the indestructible unity of the party and people in the struggle to build a communist society in our country.

UKRAINE TRADE UNION COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS REPORTED

LD011621 Moscow TRUD in Russian 25 Nov 80 p 2

[TRUD correspondent S. Prokopchuk report under the rubric "At Trade Union Council Plenums": "With Concern for People"]

[Text] Kiev--The Ukraine's working people are preparing a fitting greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress. The workers of the republic's industry have produced above-plan output to the value of R618.7 million through October. Over 1 million working people and almost 66,000 teams, shops, shifts and sections, enterprises and organizations had completed the 5-year target by the time of the Great October festival. Socialist pledges for the sale of above-plan output worth R4 billion have been fulfilled ahead of schedule.

Even more intensive tasks remain to be solved in the 11th 5-Year Plan. In particular, it is planned to raise labor productivity 4.2 percent in 1981. This is why questions of increasing the efficiency and quality of labor and of the accelerated introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress must be at the center of attention of factory, plant and local committees and of trade union committees and councils, it was noted at a plenum of the Ukrainian Republic Trade Union Council. [paragraph continues]

The plenum participants discussed the work of the republic's trade union organizations in further developing the working people's labor and political activity and increasing the effectiveness of the socialist competition for a fitting greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and the tasks set in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's plenum speech.

These tasks must be closely coordinated with concern for the people of labor and for the greater satisfaction of their needs and interests.

In his report V.A. Sologub, chairman of the republic's council of trade unions, mentioned that the current 5-year plan in the republic had witnessed an enormous volume of housing construction and the commissioning of more children's institutions, hospitals and polyclinics than had been envisaged. Major measures had been implemented to improve working conditions and develop the network of public catering and trade and consumer services enterprises. In the past 5 years about R2 billion, or twice as much as during the previous 5-year plan, had been spent solely on preventive measures in the labor safety context.

The work experience of the trade union committees and economic managers of Kiev's Elektronmash and S.P. Korolev production associations, the Severodnetsk Azot Association, the Kommunarsk metallurgical plant and Khersonskaya Oblast's Kirov Kolkhoz serves as an example of the comprehensive approach to solving production and social tasks.

Questions of improving the conditions of work, daily life, rest and the education of workers and employees are being resolved in indissoluble connection with production matters at the Dneproshina Production Association. Consequently, for many years there has been a stable collective with cadre turnover reduced to a minimum. The work experience of the trade union committee and the administration of this association has been approved by the republic's trade union council.

F.S. Sderzhikov, chairman of the Donetskaya Oblast Trade Union Council, V.Ye. Ivanov, leader of a comprehensive team of concreters at the Zaporozhstroy Trust, L.Ye. Demacheva, chairman of the Simferopol television plant's trade union committee, and other speakers at the plenum said that if one is to have a better knowledge of the working people's needs and concerns, to perform educational work in the collectives more efficiently and to eliminate more promptly the causes which affect the result, trade union workers must visit the collectives more frequently, particularly during the night shifts, and occupy themselves more deeply with social issues.

This very approach is characteristic of the work of Khersonskaya Oblast's Trade Union Council. Trade union workers there have increased noticeably the role of shop organizations and trade union groups in solving economic, social and educational tasks. The majority of the republic's trade union councils and committees is now benefitting from this experience. They are receiving great support from obkoms, many of which have adopted special resolutions on this topic.

The success of any matter--D.M. Motornyy, chairman of Khersonskaya Oblast's Kirov Kolkhoz, V.P. Kitsun, chairman of the republic committee of the oil and gas industry workers' trade union, and other plenum participants stressed in their speeches--ultimately depends on the individual, on how his work is organized and what his work and everyday conditions are. However, trade union organization or business executives are not reacting promptly to people's comments and critical remarks, or striving persistently to carry out decisions.

The plenum sharply criticized those ministerial and departmental leaders who are feebly resolving housing and social and consumer issues in their sectors. A recent analysis of the housing conditions and cultural and consumer services available to the construction workers of the Chernobylskaya, Khmel'nitskaya and Rovenskaya atomic power stations and of the Dnestrovskiy hydrosystem showed that the leaders of the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Power and Electrification and the republic's trade union committee have done little to satisfy construction workers' needs more fully.

The plenum criticized the position of the Ministry of Gas Industry leaders who passed as "good" for commissioning two new compressor stations in Nikolayevskaya Oblast, ignoring the opinion of the technical inspector who had not signed the acceptance document and had demanded the compulsory commissioning of the housing and social, cultural and consumer projects omitted from the plan by the ministry without justification.

TRADE UNION PRESS TO FOCUS ON CONSUMER ISSUES

LD011321 Moscow TRUD in Russian 22 Nov 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Conference of Trade Union Press Workers"]

[Text] A conference of trade union newspaper, magazine and AUCCTU Profizdat publishing house personnel was held in Moscow yesterday. The participants discussed the main trends in trade union press activity in the light of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and the provisions and conclusions set out in the speech of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, at that plenum.

I.A. Zubkov, sector chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, gave a report.

The conference noted that trade union press organs are called on to play an important role in mounting national socialist competition in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress, in the search for resources to heighten work efficiency and quality and in further developing working people's labor and public activeness.

AUCCTU Secretary L.A. Zemlyannikov, who spoke at the conference, noted that the 11th AUCCTU Plenum, in examining trade unions' tasks, had recommended that the trade union press focus attention on questions whose solution directly affects Soviet people's living conditions and on measures to increase consumer goods production, to implement housing and social amenities building programs, and to improve working and living conditions.

OKTYABRSKIY RAYKOM REPLACES SECRETARIES

LD011211 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 14 Nov 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "CPSU Raykom Plenum"]

[Text] A plenum of Oktyabrskiy CPSU Raykom has been held. An organizational question was examined. In connection with her reassignment T.P. Arkhipova was released from the duties of member of the Bureau and first secretary of the raykom.

Yu. V. Rebrov was elected first secretary of the CPSU Raykom.

In connection with his reassignment b.V. Selivanov was released by the plenum from the duties of second secretary of the CPSU Raykom.

F.F. Svetik was elected second secretary of the raykom.

V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow Gorkom, spoke at the plenum.

MINISTER PROKOFYEV RECEIVES ORDER OF LENIN

LD180333 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded Mikhail Alekseyevich Prokofyev, the minister of education of the country, with the Order of Lenin, for services rendered to the Soviet state in the development of national education, the training of scientific-pedagogical cadres and in connection with his 70th birthday.

BRIEFS

FAR EAST TRAINING SPECIALISTS--The Standing Commission for People's Education and Culture of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet has considered the question of training specialists with higher and secondary education in the region of Siberia and the Far East. In 600 higher educational establishments and technical colleges of this region, over 1 million people are studying. They are future specialists in all the basic professions needed for developing productive capacities of Siberia and the Far East. It is noteworthy that the output is growing from year to year. In the past 5 years, it has increased by almost 16,000. At the same time, the deputies constituting the Standing Commission for People's Education and Culture noted a number of shortcomings. There continues to be a shortage of teachers in some higher educational establishments and technical colleges and the scientific standard is not high enough. The laboratory base is developing slowly. Research projects at the institutes and universities are not efficient enough. A considerable number of students are dropping out of the higher educational establishments and technical colleges, including some nearing completion of their courses. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0104 GMT 28 Nov 80 LD]

KIEV YOUTH PLENUM--Tasks confronting the Committee of Ukrainian Youth Organizations in the field of further improving the internationalist education of youths were discussed on 27 November at a plenum of the committee in Kiev. The plenum relieved Kravchenko of the duties of chairman of the Committee of Ukrainian Youth Organizations in connection with his departure for training. Morgun, hitherto secretary of Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast Komsomol Committee, was elected as committee presidium member and chairman of Ukrainian Youth Organizations. Korniyenko, Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee first secretary attended the plenum proceedings. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 26 Nov 80 AU]

UKRAINIAN KOMSOMOL PLENUM--A Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee plenum in Kiev on 27 November discussed the tasks of the republic's Komsomol organizations stemming from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October 1980 plenum and from Comrade Brezhnev's speech at the plenum. A report was delivered by Korniyenko, Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee first secretary. The plenum also examined the work performed by Ukrainian Komsomol committees to further improve the communist education of pupils in vocational schools. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 27 Nov 80 AU]

LUTSK IDEOLOGICAL SEMINAR--On 25 November an oblast seminar was held in Lutsk for lectures specializing in the struggle against bourgeois ideologies, nationalism, international Zionism and Maoism. The oblast's ideological workers were addressed by nonstaff lectures of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and of the Ukrainian Knowledge Society. Volynski Obkom First Secretary Palazhchenko delivered a speech at the seminar. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 25 Nov 80 AU]

MINISTER ORUDZHEV DISCUSSES GROWTH IN GAS INDUSTRY

LD011243 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 22 November publishes on page 2 under the headline "Frontiers of the Gas Industry" a 1,200-word article by S.A. Orudzhev, USSR minister of the gas industry, outlining progress made in the industry during the current 5-year plan, including increased output, improvements to the gas supply system, opening up new reserves in Siberia, developing gas-processing complexes, planning gas extractions from under the sea, and improving the industry's equipment and management.

MEAT PRODUCTION INCREASE SEEN, MORE NEEDED

LD012358 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] In the present 5-year period which is drawing to a close, meat production in the Soviet Union has increased by nearly 4 million tons. This was stated in Moscow at the plenum of the agricultural workers' trade union. The plenum noted that meat production, as well as production of milk and eggs, has been increasing considerably--more speedily than the increase in the number of the population. At the same time, it has been stressed that the consumption of high-calorie foods, including meat, is increasing quickly and that the demand is not yet being fully satisfied. In the past 5 years, the volume of agricultural production in the country has increased by 9 percent.

KISHINEV GORKOM CRITICIZES ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

LD011209 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 18 Nov 80 p 2

[ATEM report: "Meeting of Kishinev Party Aktiv"]

[Text] The tasks of the city party organization to fulfill the decisions of the October (1980) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the instructions and conclusions contained in the speech at the plenum by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and to greet the 26th CPSU Congress in a fitting manner were discussed at a meeting of Kishinev's party aktiv 17 November.

The rapporteur, V.K. Kiktenko, first secretary of Kishinev Gorkom, and those who spoke in the debate concentrated their attention on the unsolved problems. They remarked that the deficiencies and unutilized reserves mentioned at the October plenum of the party Central Committee are also to be found in the development of the city's economy. Several enterprises have allowed themselves to lag behind the 5-year plan targets and are not utilizing effectively enough either production capacities or the opportunities provided by scientific and technical progress. Losses of worktime and cadre turnover are still great, and not everything is being done to increase production of consumer goods. Concrete ways of overcoming the deficiencies revealed were outlined at the meeting.

P.I. Shapa, deputy chairman of the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers, spoke at the meeting.

BRIEFS

TYUMENSKAYA OIL PRODUCTION--Tyumenskaya oilmen have completed the 5-year plan and will produce over 30 million tons above the plan by the end of the year. During the current plan, extraction of oil and gas condensate in Tyumenskaya Oblast has more than doubled: 141 million tons at the beginning of the 5-year plan and over 300 million in the last year of it. West Siberia has produced over 1 billion tons in 5 years. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0300 GMT 26 Nov 80 LD]

VOLGOGRAD OIL REFINERY PROBLEMS--Under the headline "Efficiency of Management", there is a report by Vitaliy Goncharov on the causes of the protracted problems of the Volgograd oil refinery. The disruption, writes the author, has occurred due to the poor supply of raw material for the plant. This is a well-known complaint--it has brought many to an impasse, but not for such a lengthy period. For this reason, without even going into an in-depth analysis of causes, one can conclude that the ministries first and foremost are to blame. Moreover, it seems that the standard of management of this particular enterprise by the apparatus of the Ministry of the Oil Refining and Petrochemical Industry has been reflected clearly in the organizational trouble here. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 27 Nov 80 LD]

BELOZERNOYE OIL FIGURES--The Belozernoye Oil and Gas Extraction Directorate has produced 500,000 tons of oil above the plan. This year in all it has dispatched to consumers almost 65.5 million tons of oil--much more than last year. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0004 GMT 28 Nov 80 LD]

EKIBASTUZ POWERPLANT CONSTRUCTION--Moscow, 28 Nov, TASS--A second 500,000 kw unit of Ekibastuz Thermal Power Station Number One was switched in the USSR unified power grid, writes MOSCOW NEWS INFORMATION. The new unit will increase the supply of energy of Kazakhstan, the Urals and Western Siberia. In these industrial areas, consumption of electric energy for communal and household needs sharply goes up in winter. In the current 5-year plan period (1976-1980), Kazakhstan's energy potential has been brought up sharply by six major electric stations. The Yermak 2.4 million kw station and the Jambul 1.2 million kw station have started running at full capacity, and new electric stations have started operation in Alma-Atinskaya, Tselinogradskaya, Temirtau and Pavlodarskaya. Kazakhstan now has 65 power plants including the world's first fast neutron reactor plant in Shevchenko. The republic's per capita output of electric energy exceeds that of France, Britain and some other capitalist countries. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0525 GMT 28 Nov 80 LD]

KAMCHATKA GEOTHERMAL POWER STATION--Construction of the second stage of the geothermal power station at Ust-Bolsheretsk has begun. The Ust-Bolsheretsk geothermal station is the first power station of its kind in the USSR. Progress on the construction is encouraging and there is every possibility that the second stage will be completed in the new year. [Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy Domestic Service in Russian 1845 GMT 19 Nov 80 SK]

URGAL COAL PRODUCTION--Urgal miners have completed the annual plan. They have produced almost 1,000,000 tons of coal more than in the Ninth 5-Year Plan. They produce the cheapest coal in the Far East. At present the mine is being reconstructed. Next year it will produce twice as much coal as at present. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0000 GMT 26 Nov 80 LD]

AMMONIA PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION--Construction has been completed on one of the world's largest ammonia pipelines, PRAVDA reports. The pipeline, which starts from the banks of the Volga, has been joined to the already existing 800 km southern section from Gorlovka to Odessa and has reached the Grigoryevskiy Liman on the Black Sea. The total length of the pipeline is almost 2,500 km. In a short while the flow of liquid ammonia produced in Tolyatti will reach the end point, the (?Navino) piers where large tankers moor to take on board the valuable chemical product. Builders displayed special concern to raise the reliability and security measures during the transport of such a volatile substance as ammonia. In the most complicated and responsible sections the pipes have been placed inside a strong casing into which nitrogen has previously been pumped. With the slightest leak of ammonia, which is practically impossible, it will immediately react with the nitrogen and form a volatile gas; environmental pollution will not occur. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 25 Nov 80 LD]

USSURIYSK RAILWAY PROBLEMS--Recently, the Ussuriysk Peoples Control Committee announced the following disturbing information: One enterprise--the cereal production combine--has had to pay approximately R100,000 in railway fines for freight cars standing idle due to the slow unloading of goods. Unfortunately, this is not the only enterprise guilty of this; several others are also at fault, and it can be said that freight cars spend more time standing idle awaiting loading and unloading operations than in transit. On the advice of the chairman of the Peoples Control Committee it was decided to conduct a raid at some of the lagging enterprises. At the oil and tallow combine, the results of the raid were disturbing as the combine had caused a loss of approximately R35,000 this year. The director of the combine cited several reasons for the loss and, while accepting part of the blame, stated that the railway spasmodically inundates the plant with loaded freight cars carrying soya beans and other freight, making the expedient handling of goods impossible when there is a frequent shortage of workers. Measures are being taken to remedy this unsatisfactory situation. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0215 GMT 26 Nov 80 SK]

PETROPAVLOVSK TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS--From time to time reports have been issued on the problems and plans for the transportation junction at the Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy maritime mercantile port. It can be said that the transportation of cargo from the port has to some extent been regulated and many problems have been ironed out. For example, the mutual good will of individual clients has contributed greatly to smooth operations at the port. However, a lack of coordination still exists. There is no railway at the port. There is also no sole transportation unit, and the numerous small transportation carriers operating at the port all function independently. There is one mechanized team which handles two-thirds of the container loads at the port, but the remaining one-third is left lying around. Circumstances are such that it is impossible to call up all the small transportation carriers to ensure its removal. The answer to these problems, as seen by the deputy manager of the port is to create centralized organizations responsible for the distribution of cargo and to eliminate the small receiving depots and carriers. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0815 GMT 17 Nov 80 SK]

KAZAKH MANPOWER PROBLEMS--A conference was held in Alma-Ata on 25 November to discuss problems concerning the increased effectiveness of employing labor resources in the national economy of the Kazakh SSR. Grebenyuk, Kazakh Council of Ministers first deputy chairman, delivered a report. A number of measures have been undertaken in the republic, it was stated, that allowed in the 10th 5-year period significantly increasing the number of people employed in communal production. Owing to the mechanization and automation of technological processes, the ratio of manual labor is shrinking. At the same time the organization and standardization of works are improving. The brigade method will be their basic form. It is necessary to distribute new enterprises more evenly. A considerable part of them will be built in small towns and settlements, and this will help engage an additional number of people, now employed in housekeeping, in communal production. Those and other issues were dealt with in reports by Ashimbayev, Kazakh Trade Unions Council chairman; Kazakh Gosplan first deputy chairman; and others. The conference was also addressed by Chernyshov, Kazakh minister of housing and municipal services; Andreyev, Kusainov and (Saslan), Kazakh deputy ministers, and Antoshchenko, labor resources department chief in the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems. The conference worked out recommendations for increasing the effectiveness of employing labor reserves in the republic's national economy. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 25 Nov 80 AU]

VOSTOCHNYY PORT PLANS--One important labor victory achieved by the people of Primorskiy Kray during the 10th 5-Year Plan is the completion of the first stage of Vostochnyy Port, in close proximity to the port facilities. A new microrayon has mushroomed, consisting of dozens of five-story apartment houses, a polyclinic, palace of culture, schools and a whole series of trade and catering establishments. During the 11th 5-Year Plan period, plans have been made to construct a new three-story industrial foodstuffs base here. The port's company will acquire a 6,000-ton capacity cooler and build salting and cooperage shops, a fruit and vegetable warehouse, special facilities catering to the fleet and a new up-to-date cafeteria and store. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 2 Dec 80 SK]

NAKHODKA CANNERY PROBLEMS--The construction of the Nakhodka cannery can be cited as a classic example of long-term construction: It has been under construction now for 15 years. Since Brezhnev's appeal and criticism of construction workers at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, work on the project has significantly improved. Nevertheless, it cannot be said that all measures to make up for the time lost have been employed. The Dalmorgidrostroy Trust has been faced with enormous and complex problems this year. This organization was to have used R4.7 million on the project, but during the first 9 months of this year R460,000 were not utilized. Analysis of work in October indicates that progress on the construction is still unsatisfactory. The capital allocated to the project this year has not been used effectively, and expenses will increase by many thousands of rubles. Undoubtedly, the management of the Dalmorgidrostroy is trying hard to accelerate the pace and raise the standard of work. However, there have been many miscalculations and errors and a plain lack of a sense of responsibility. Construction workers could work better except for the lack of organization. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0815 GMT 14 Nov 80 SK]

PAVLODAR ECONOMIC CONFERENCE--A republic-level scientific-practical conference opened in Pavlodar on 25 November to discuss problems concerning the shaping of the Pavlodar-Ekibastuz territorial production complex. Reports were delivered by prominent scientists, Gosplan experts, officials from union and republic ministries and departments. The agenda includes the rational utilization of mineral resources and minerals in the Pavlodar-Ekibastuz complex, transportation development and construction, social and economic problems. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 25 Nov 80 AU]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS

LD030640 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 29 November-1 December. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

29 November

Farmers in Kazakhstan have completed fall work. On an area of 30,000,000 hectares grain, fodder, vegetable and technical crops have been gathered, and the plan for sowing of winter crops and plowing of fall fallow has been overfulfilled. Tens of thousands of tractors, combine harvesters and other equipment have been put in for prophylactic and renewal overhaul work. In the north of the republic, where the winter has already set in, specialized tractor teams have begun the transportation of fertilizers into the fields. Agricultural workers of Tadzhikistan are conducting ploughing of fall fallow at a high rate. A total of 180,000 hectares have been ploughed which is 53 percent of the planned tasks. (0100 GMT)

30 November

Tadzhik farmers have carried out fall sowing on the last thousand hectares. Winter crops now occupy an area comprising 95 percent of the plan which is considerably more than was sown by this time last year. (0004 GMT)

Farmers of Tadzhikistan are conducting fall fallow ploughing at a high rate. Nearly 200,000 hectares have been ploughed to date. (0700 GMT)

1 December

The weather is warm in the Central Asian republics. It is plus 22 degrees in southern Turkmenia today, for instance. Field work is continuing at farms and cotton harvesting is still being completed here and there. But the cotton harvest is to all intents and purposes over with 9,919,000 tons of raw cotton having been sold to the state for the first time ever. The plan has been fulfilled 110 percent and 961,000 tonnes of thin-staple cotton have been obtained for the first time. The plan for the latter has also been considerably overfulfilled. Plowing of winter fallow and fertilizer spreading are now being carried out in cotton plantations. The thorough watering of fields has started. This will make it possible to cleanse the fields of salinization and to restore their fertility. Sowing is nearing completion in the valley of the southernmost areas of the country in fields to be sown with winter crops. Almost 38 million hectares have been sown with rye, wheat and barley at soviet kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the fall. The plan has not been fulfilled but in October and November the winter crops grew stronger and have entered the winter in good condition almost everywhere. (1100 GMT)

KAZAKH MINISTER DISCUSSES SHEEP RAISING

LD011245 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 20 November in its Morning Edition publishes on page 2 a 1,600-word article by Kazakh SSR Agriculture Minister M. Motoriko entitled "Leading Sector: The Development of Sheep Raising Is at the Center of Kazakhstan's Agricultural Workers' Attention." While noting the considerable successes achieved in developing Kazakh sheep raising with the aim of reaching the target of 50 million sheep (the sheep population now stands at 45 million), the minister goes on to point out that the rate of development fails to meet the country's increased demands and that it is necessary to step up fodder production and increase irrigation. He says that Kazakhstan's livestock raisers expect the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production to produce specialized equipment and hope that the USSR Gosplan will take their needs into account in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

ROCKET, ARTILLERY TROOPS IDEOLOGICALLY STRONG

LD281701 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Nov 80 p 2

[Article by Col Gen P. Gorchakov, Military Council member and Strategic Rocket Forces Political Directorate chief: "In Constant Combat Readiness"]

[Excerpts] This year the traditional holiday of the Soviet Armed Forces--Rocket Forces and Artillery Day--is being celebrated at an important time, during preparation for the 26th CPSU Congress. This is affecting the whole rhythm of the country's labor and public and political life. A new surge of creative energy has been occasioned among army and navy servicemen, including missile and artillerymen, just as among the entire people by the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum decisions, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's plenum speech and by the results of the 4th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation.

The present high level of development of the fatherland's missile and artillery arms has been achieved thanks to the constant concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government about strengthening the country's defense capability and thanks to the selfless work of scientists, engineers, designers and workers.

Thirty-five years have elapsed since the day of victory for the Soviet people and their armed forces in the Great Patriotic War. These have been years of creativity, of the growth of the Soviet state's economic potential and the strengthening of its international prestige. Our party and the Soviet Government are firmly and consistently pursuing a course toward maintaining peace, relaxing international tension and improving the political climate in the world arena.

At the same time we have no right to forget that the aggressive forces of imperialism are opposing the peace-loving foreign policy course of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries. The West's military political circles continuously harp on the so-called "Soviet military threat". This is essential for them in order to justify the unrestrained growth in military spending and their continual arms buildup in the eyes of the world public and their own countries' population. The intrigues of imperialism and of other enemies of peace, the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum noted, require constant vigilance and the strengthening of our state's defense capability in every way so as to foil imperialism' plans for achieving military superiority and exercising worldwide diktat.

Soldiers, sergeants, ensigns and officers of the Strategic Rocket Forces are serving worthily in the united body of Soviet servicemen. The creation and formation of the new branch of the armed forces took place under the direct leadership of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev deserves outstanding credit here.

In response to the intensification of the arms race by the imperialist states in the post-war period, the Soviet Union created and tested a nuclear device and in 1953 our scientists gained a major new victory: Testing of one of the types of thermonuclear weapons was conducted successfully for the first time in world practice. Reliable methods for delivering them to their targets were created--ICBM's.

The constant combat readiness of the Strategic Rocket Forces is typified by the high degree of reliability of the armaments, equipment and automated control systems. First-class missiles now also form part of the armaments of the ground forces the country's air defense forces, the air force and the navy. As well as missile weapons, artillery is being developed and improved. It is reliable and mobile and has a higher intensity of firepower and greater range and accuracy than during the last war.

First-class equipment and weapons are only one aspect of the high degree of combat readiness of the Rocket Troops and Artillery. The main resource lies in the personnel--ideologically tempered, boundlessly devoted to the party and people, and with a skillful mastery of weapons and combat equipment.

We note with pride that serving in the units and subunits of the Rocket Troops and Artillery, are men of high caliber, with a strong will, who are well versed in, and who love their profession. The overwhelming majority of officers in the rocket forces have been trained as engineers. The units and subunits are headed by ideologically mature and comprehensively trained commanders. There are many experts and high-class specialists among the political workers. The ensigns and sergeants are reliable assistants for the commanders and political workers in training and educating the personnel.

Commanders, political organs and party and Komsomol organizations of the Rocket Troops and Artillery channel their efforts toward fostering ardent patriotism, communist conviction and a feeling of personal responsibility for the motherland's defense in every servicemen. The demands of the party's 25th congress, the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political-Educational Work" and also the recommendations of the conference of the army and navy leading political and command personnel on increasing our armed forces' educational role are all guides to action in this multifaceted activity.

Lofty combat and moral and political qualities are formed in the personnel in the course of combat and political training, in fulfilling combat training tasks and in everyday life. Servicemen do not only learn how to master skillfully the weapons and equipment entrusted to them. For all of them the years of army service constitute a remarkable schooling in life a school of learning. Having put aside their shoulder boards and started working in the national economy and on shock construction sites, reserve servicemen write letters to their former colleagues and superior officers. These letters contain words of sincere gratitude for teaching them the main science of life--to be steadfast and brave, not to shirk difficulties, to live according to the interests of the collective. The growing flow of letters from reserve servicemen is yet further evidence of the profound spiritual ties between the army and the people, evidence of their unity.

Conscious of the lofty responsibility which is theirs for fostering courageous and resolute defenders of the motherland, the commanders and political workers are paying great attention to work with new recruits, helping them all to find their place in the military collective and to win prestige and their comrades' respect by their worthy deeds. Here wide use is being made of the opportunities reposing in competition for enhancing young servicemen's political consciousness, rallying the military collectives and establishing in them an atmosphere of genuine soldierly comradeship and friendship. Great concern is being displayed in units about improving conditions of service life and leisure for the personnel.

In educating servicemen and improving their professional skill the party and Komsomol organizations have a great role to play. In the party conferences now underway, communists are discussing in detail how to solve in practice tasks of further enhancing troops' combat readiness. Much attention is being paid to the preparation for the new training year, to the broad development of competition and to the adoption of strenuous, sound and realistic pledges. All this heightens communists' sense of responsibility for solving key problems of combat training, educating the new man and strengthening combat readiness.

The combat experience of participants in the Great Patriotic War and the glorious pages of history telling of the magnanimity and courage of former comrades in arms, reliably serve the cause of improving the skill of personnel and of fostering remarkable moral and psychological qualities in the rocket men.

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government highly appraise the selfless labor of rocket and artillery men. The best units, including the unit led by Lieut Col Kolosov, have been awarded the USSR Defense Ministry Pennant for Courage and Military Valor. Many commanders and political workers have been awarded orders and medals. We also have heroes of socialist labor among us.

In celebrating their holiday, rocket and artillery men are becoming ever more deeply imbued with a sense of responsibility for the motherland's security. They see it as their duty to tirelessly heighten their combat readiness and vigilance and to greet the 26th CPSU Congress with new successes in military labor and in socialist competition.

YEPISHEV ADDRESSES DOSAAF CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

LD281551 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Nov 80 p 3

[Correspondent report: "USSR DOSAAF Central Committee Plenum"]

[Excerpts] The Fifth USSR DOSAAF Central Committee Plenum was held in Moscow on 20 November. A report "on progress in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolution 'On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work' and on tasks in improving the practical activity of DOSAAF organizations" was delivered by Marshal of Aviation A. I. Pokryshkin, chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee.

The plenum was addressed by Army General A. A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. He spoke highly of the DOSAAF's activity and noted that young servicemen who have undergone training in the defense society's organizations before being drafted into the armed forces master machinery and weapons in a short space of time and carry out their service successfully.

Operating in the spirit of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum demands, Army General A. A. Yepishev said, while giving due credit for positive experience and consolidating it, it is necessary to devote particular attention to sectors lagging behind and to unresolved problems.

After dwelling on certain practical questions of the defense society's activity, Army General A. A. Yepishev noted that the tremendous volume and scope of ideological work, which will increase in intensity as the 26th party congress approaches, set the task of extending the front of ideological influence on young people and making more thoughtful, flexible use of all forms and methods of ideological and political education work.

In conclusion Army General A. A. Yepishev expressed confidence that DOSAAF members will greet the 26th CPSU Congress with new successes in the military and patriotic education of young Soviet people and in training worthy recruits for the USSR Armed Forces.

KUTAKHOV ADDRESSES MEETING AT AIR FORCE ACADEMY

LD242326 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] A solemn meeting of the teaching staff and students at the Zhukovskiy Air Force Engineering Academy, devoted to its 60th anniversary, was held in the Central Academic Theater of the Soviet Army today. Speeches by Chief Marshal of Aviation Kutakhov, commander in chief of the air force and deputy defense minister of the USSR, and other participants in the meeting, noted the academy's great contribution to training highly-qualified engineering cadres for Soviet aviation, an airmen-cosmonauts of the USSR.